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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. P. RYAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1874. NO. 149.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Two Bills Passed by the Senate.

Judicial Apportionment Bill Passed First Reading in the House.

General Appropriation Bill Passed to Third Reading.

Spicy Debate on Constitutional Advertising.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 6, 1874.

SENATE.

Bills in place were read, as follows:

Mr. White, An act to aid the Indiana Normal School.

Mr. McClure, Relative to mendicant and vagrant children.

Mr. Fitch, Relative to fees of notaries public, extending the Philadelphia law all over the State.

The act for the better selection of jurors, and the act for draining mines and quarries passed finally.

The Senate adjourned till Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

HOUSE.

The Judicial Apportionment bill being in order, Mr. Campbell, of Butler, moved an amendment separating Butler from Lawrence county, which was opposed by Messrs. Stranahan, Wolfe, Cross and McKee. The debate occupied the entire morning session, when the bill finally passed first reading without amendment.

Mr. Cross, of Beaver, called up the General Appropriation bill, and moved to amend by increasing the appropriation for public grounds from $7,000 to $8,000.

After several opposing speeches by Mr. Orvis, the amendment was adopted—yeas 47, nays 46—and the bill as amended passed to third reading.

The House then resumed consideration of the Constitutional Advertising bill, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Webb, providing that amount paid for the publication in any weekly newspaper shall in no case exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and that the amount paid for publication in any daily paper shall in no case exceed the sum of one thousand dollars.

Mr. Butterfield, of Erie—It is unfortunate that we have not been able to come to some understanding on this bill. It is now four months since these bills become due, and many of these men need their money. I have received many letters from my district in reference to it, one of which I ask the clerk to read. (Clerk read the letter.)

Mr. Little, of Wyoming—I, too, have received a letter on that subject, but it is a little different from the one just read. It says: "We confess to a feeling of shame at the exhibit of the bills presented. There evidently is not diffused a very high sense of honor among the publishing fraternity. Most papers advertise their rates, and it is supposed that no individual would pay more than the advertised rates. How, then, can publishers who advertise that they will print a column advertisement for $20, $50 or $80, charge the State $720, $960, $1,000 and upward?" It is simply a gross, unjustifiable fraud, and brings contempt upon every printer in the State. Even the religious papers could not resist the temptation to dip deep into the Treasury now that they had the chance.

Mr. Brockway—I am ashamed of the cloth. Of what use is it for editors to vivisect against the salary grab, the petty stealings in governmental departments, the opposition to the repeal of the Usury laws, and those pious injunctions to honesty, and the rant about the general rottenness of the body politic, when, upon the first opportunity, they dip into the Treasury arm's length, steal what they can, and claim it as their due? For the credit of the honest portion of the press, we hope that these exorbitant bills will not be paid. There are honest charges made in the above exhibit, and there are some outrageously dishonest ones also.

Mr. Webb—The editor who will falsify upon oath plain facts, for the purpose of drawing big bills upon the Treasury, is equal to Tweed, and it is a disgrace to the profession which he claims to honor.

The special committee to which the constitutional advertising law has been referred, consists of Messrs. Talley, of Delaware (chairman) Welsh, Reyburn, Ramey, Allen, Bates and Toner.

The representatives of the various railroads in the State will be heard by the Finance Committee on next Wednesday. J. Edgar Thomson telegraphed Senator Graham that he would be up with W. J. Howard, Franklin B. Gowen, Wayne McVeigh and others. The new Corporation bill is the bone of contention.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 5, 1874.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Graham reported from the Finance Committee, as committed, House bill No. 51, Making appropriations for the support of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Mr. Albright, Mines and Mining, as committed, House bill No. 29, Joint resolution providing for the appointment by the Governor of three commissioners to investigate the condition of the bituminous coal mines in this Commonwealth.

Mr. Warfel, Finance, as committed, House bill No. 49, An act making appropriations for the support of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind.

Mr. White had read in place an act for the better collection of debts in Pennsylvania, and Mr. McClure an act to provide for women inspectors for the prisons and houses of correction of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Ermentrout endeavored to have the Salary bill postponed, but failed, the vote being 11 for and 15 against his motion. The bill then passed finally, years 17, nays 10. It is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the compensation of members of the General Assembly shall be one thousand dollars for each regular and each adjourned annual session not exceeding one hundred days, and ten dollars per diem for time necessarily spent after the expiration of the hundred days: *Provided*, however, That such time shall not exceed fifty days at any one session, and ten dollars per diem at each adjourned or special session, and mileage to and from their homes at each regular, adjourned or special session at the rate of twenty cents per mile, to be computed by the ordinary mail route between their homes and Capital of the State.

SEC. 2. That the officers of each branch of the Legislature shall be as follows, to wit:

First. In the House of Representatives, one chief clerk, two assistant clerks, one Speaker's clerk, four transcribing clerks, one sergeant-at-arms and four assistants, one doorkeeper and two assistants, one messenger and four assistants, one doorkeeper of the rotunda, one postmaster and one assistant, one librarian, one superintendent of the folding rooms, eight pasters and folders, one watchman, one janitor of the basement, one fireman, one janitor for the House committee rooms, one janitor for the wash room, and fifteen pages. The fireman, janitors and Speaker's clerk shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House, the watchman, librarian and pages by the chief clerk thereof, but all the rest shall be elected by the House at the beginning of its organization.

Second. In the Senate, one chief clerk, one journal clerk and one reading clerk, three transcribing clerks, one Speaker's clerk, one librarian, one sergeant-at-arms and two assistants, one doorkeeper and two assistants, one doorkeeper of the rotunda, one assistant, one postmaster, six pasters and folders, one superintendent of the folding room, one watchman, one doorkeeper of rotunda, one fireman, one janitor for the Senate committee rooms, one janitor for the wash room, and fifteen pages. The Speaker's clerk shall be appointed by the Speaker, until the Lieutenant Governor is elected and then by the Lieutenant Governor, the librarian, janitors, watchman, fireman and pages by the chief clerk, and all the rest shall be elected by the Senate.

Third. One engineer, to be appointed by the clerks of the two Houses. None of said officers shall return or such to the next succeeding session of the Legislature, except the chief clerks, the assistant clerks, two transcribing clerks for each House, to be designated by the chief clerks of each House, the librarian, the superintendents of the folding rooms, the sergeants-at-arms, the doorkeeper, the engineer, the firemen, and the messengers, and postmaster of each House.

SEC. 3. The compensation of the officers and employees of the Legislature, herein provided for, shall be as follows, viz: The chief clerks shall severally receive twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, and the assistant clerks twelve hundred dollars per annum, and this shall cover all services rendered by them at regular or adjourned sessions, and during the recess: *Provided*, Said clerks shall receive no annual salaries during years which there shall be no regular or adjourned annual sessions, and in years in which special sessions only shall be held, they shall be paid ten dollars per diem for the term of such special session and mileage, as is otherwise provided in this act. The transcribing clerks, sergeants-at-arms, librarians, speakers' clerks and postmasters shall each receive eight hundred dollars for each regular session and five dollars per diem at each adjourned or extra session; the assistant sergeants-at-arms, doorkeepers and assistants, messengers and assistants, the assistant postmasters, superintendents of folding rooms and assistants, the engineers, firemen, janitors and pasters and folders, shall each receive six hundred dollars for each regular session, and four dollars per day at each adjourned or special session; the watchmen shall each receive three dollars per day during the year, and the pages one hundred dollars for each regular session, and one dollar per day at each adjourned or special session; each of these officers, except watchman and pages, shall be entitled to mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile to and from their homes, to be computed by the ordinary mail route between their homes and the State capital.

SEC. 4. That the officers hereinbefore authorized to return to the regular session of the Legislature next following that for which they were elected or appointed, and who shall be re-elected or elected to some other office in the Legislature, shall be allowed three dollars per diem for ten days, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified, and mileage as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 5. The officers of each House shall be under the direction and control of the presiding officers and chief clerk of such respective Houses, who may assign them to such duties as are usually performed in the offices to which they have been respectively elected, no extra compensation shall be allowed to any officer because of such assignment to duty. The presiding officer and clerk of each House shall also assign one transcribing clerk to act as clerk to the Committee to Compare Bills, one to serve as clerk to the Committee on Ways and Means in the House, and one as clerk to the Finance Committee of the Senate, without additional compensation; no greater or other compensation or allowance than that provided by this act, shall be voted by either House to any officer thereof for services performed at any session, excepting firemen and engineer, who shall each receive three dollars per day for every day necessarily employed, under direction of the chief clerk, during the recess.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on the first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Senate bill No. 53, An act to enable the owners of wet and spouty lands and mines and quarries to drain and improve the same, passed second reading.

Senate bill No. 70, A supplement to an act for the better and impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in each of the counties of the Commonwealth, passed second reading.

Senate bill No. 62, Joint resolution relative to the printing and binding of the report of inspectors of mines and mining, passed first reading.

Senate bill No. 68, An act for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit, passed first reading.

Senate bill No. 69, An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinances and defining and punishing certain offenses therein, and providing for the incorporation and regulation of cities of the third class, passed first reading.

In the House, Mr. Oliver introduced a bill to require the teaching of drawing in all the common schools of the State, and Mr. Orvis, one making an appropriation for mechanical instruction in the leading colleges.

Mr. Tshudy, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, reported as committed an act regulating the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors.

The act to authorize reform voting for election of Directors of public schools, and the act requiring vocal music to be taught in public schools, were reported with negative recommendations.

The General Appropriation bill came up on second reading. Among the amendments were an increase of salary for the Governor's messenger from $800 to $1,200; increasing salary of Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth from $2,250 to $2,500; increasing amount for public grounds from $7,000 to $8,000, and appropriating $2,000 for repairs to Executive Mansion, etc.

On motion of Mr. Webb, the House by general consent, struck out all the clauses in the general sections making appropriations to the Judges of the courts.

The bill retains appropriations in the aggregate for the salaries of the judges, and the idea is to leave the specific appropriations to a separate bill on the subject.

Mr. Orvis moved further to amend by striking from the bill all the clauses fixing the salaries of the members of the Legislature. Agreed to.

Mr. Webb moved to reconsider the vote with the view of making the amount pay to members and officers of the Legislature of 1874. Agreed to.

The bill then passed second reading.

The bill to provide for settlement of accounts of newspapers for advertising the new Constitution was taken up. Mr. Welsh withdrew his proviso that weekly papers should be paid $250 and dailies $1,000, and substituted the following: "*Provided*, That no papers shall receive a greater sum than $1,000, and such papers as have a circulation not exceeding 10,000 and above 5,000 shall not receive a greater sum than $700, and such papers as have a circulation not exceeding 5,000 and more than 2,000 shall not receive a greater sum than $500, and such papers as have a circulation not exceeding 2,000 shall not receive a greater sum than $300: *Provided*, That such papers as have published the same in German shall be entitled to such sum as may be proper, not exceeding $100 for transcribing the same."

Without reaching a vote on the bill, the House adjourned. SPECIAL.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the memorial of citizens of Michigan protesting against any increase in the volume of the currency. Referred.

Mr. SCOTT presented resolutions of the Philadelphia Board of Trade asking the revision and amendment of the Customs and Revenue laws. Referred.

Mr. HOWE presented resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature asking that Milwaukee be reimbursed for money expended in improving the harbor. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN presented several petitions of merchants, manufacturers and business men of Chicago, Peoria and Paxton for an increase of the volume of the currency. Referred.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on Gordon's bill providing that no instrument or document required to be stamped, which was signed within the States of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas or Texas prior to July 1st, 1865, shall be deemed invalid or inoperative for failure to place stamps thereon. It is, however, provided by the amendment of the committee, that the purchaser in good faith, prior to the passage of this bill, shall not be affected by it.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the bill to create a national board of regulation for sea-going vessels.

Mr. THURMAN introduced a bill appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the Joint Select Committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia. After opposition by Mr. Conkling, the bill was referred.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the resolution introduced by him on Wednesday last, in regard to cheap transportation, and addressed the Senate in favor thereof.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the Centennial bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Stockton, as to additional instructions to the Committee to report in favor of an international exhibition.

Mr. SARGENT said that the appropriation of money for the exhibition would be fatal to the Republican party, and on behalf of the tax-ridden people of the country, he appealed to Congress not to make any appropriation for the exhibition.

Mr. STEWART moved that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be to meet on Monday next. Adopted.

Mr. STOCKTON withdrew his amendment instructing the committee to report in favor of an international exhibition.

The pending recurring on Mr. Frelinghuysen's amendment, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report in favor of the appropriation of a sum of money not to exceed $1,000,000, to defray the expenses of the exhibition, it was rejected by a vote of 32 nays to 7 yeas.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Appropriations without division. As amended and referred, the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the President be requested to extend a respectful and cordial invitation to the Governors of each one of the United States, to be represented, and to take part in, a national exhibition to be held at Philadelphia under the auspices of the government of the United States in the year 1876.

Mr. WEST moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN hoped that the motion would not be adopted, as the Senate should go on with the financial question on Monday.

Mr. WEST said he would agree to lay the Army bill aside on Monday if the Senate desired to go on with the financial debate.

Mr. WRIGHT said the understanding was that the Liquor Commission bill should be considered as soon as the Centennial matter was disposed of. He therefore moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Liquor Commission bill. Agreed to.

A vote was taken and the bill was passed, without further debate—yeas 26, nays 21.

The bill as passed reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, a commission of five persons, neither of whom shall be holder of any office or grade in the general or State government. Said commissioners shall be selected solely with a reference to their personal fitness and capacity for an honest, impartial and thorough investigation, and shall hold office until their duties shall be accomplished, but not to exceed one year. It shall be their duty to investigate the alcoholic and fermented liquor traffic and manufacture, having special reference to revenue and taxation, and distinguishing, as far as possible in the conscientious line, native American effects produced by the use of distilled or spirituous, as distinguished from the use of fermented or malt liquors, in their economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects, in connection with pauperism, crime, vice, the public health and the general welfare of the people; also, to inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and restrictive legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States, and the effect produced by such legislation upon the consumption of distilled or spirituous liquors, and of fermented or malt liquors; also to ascertain whether the evil of drunkenness has been increased or decreased thereby; whether the use of opium as a stimulant and substitute for alcoholic drink has become more general in consequence of such legislation; and whether public morals have been improved thereby. It shall also be the duty of said commission to gather information and take testimony as to whether the evil of drunkenness exists to a greater extent, or more so, in other civilized countries, and whether those foreign nations that are considered most temperate in the use of stimulants are so thorough prohibitory laws; also to what degree prohibitory legislation has affected the consumption and manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors in this country.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners, all of whom shall not be advocates of prohibitory legislation or total abstinence in relation to alcoholic or fermented liquors, shall serve without salary, and shall have authority to employ a secretary at a reasonable compensation, not to exceed $2,000 per annum, which, with the necessary expenses incident to such investigation, not exceeding $10,000 for both secretary and the commissioners, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon vouchers to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and for this purpose the sum of $10,000 is hereby appropriated. It shall be the further duty of said commissioners to report the results of their investigation and the expenses attending the same to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill to equalize the national bank circulation was taken up, and Mr. LOGAN was recognized as being entitled to the floor. He said that if the gentleman from Michigan, (Ferry) should be ready to speak on Monday, he would yield the floor to him.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. SPEER, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish information as to pension agents and the number of pensioners paid by each, with the cost prior to and since the war.

Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for a bronze statue of the late Admiral Farragut. Passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of reports of a private character.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, presented the resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature rescinding the resolution of censure against Senator Sumner.

After arranging for the evening session, for general debate, and for a session to-morrow for debate only, on the Tax bills, the House took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

Hillsdale College—$75,000.

TOLEDO, March 6.—The Hillsdale College edifice, at Hillsdale, Michigan, was destroyed by fire this morning. The east hall was saved, together with much furniture, the libraries, musical instruments, &c. The loss is $75,000; insurance $50,000.

New Oil Well in Butler County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KITTANNING, Pa., March 6, 1874.

A new oil well has been struck to-day on the McGarvey farm, near Petrolia City, Butler county. It is variously estimated at from five hundred to twelve hundred barrels. It is owned by citizens of Kittanning, six sixteenths belonging to Col. J. S. Finlay's family. This farm consists of about two hundred and fifteen acres.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

GRANT AT THE CAPITOL.

The Centennial Bill Referred Without Instructions.

Sargent, of California, on the Crimean War.

Sumner's Battle-Flag Resolution.

Report of the Action of Massachusetts Legislature.

Impeachment Proceedings Against United States Judges.

Singular Confirmation of Bard, of Atlanta.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1874.

Grant at the Capitol.

The President to-day spent an hour at the Capitol in conversation with different Senators upon several measures of importance, but not in reference to the Centennial. Among those with whom he conversed were Senators Conkling, Chandler, and the Kansas and other Western Senators.

The Centennial Bill.

The Senate came to a vote to-day on the Centennial question, on the proposition of Mr. Frelinghuysen to refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report an appropriation of $3,000,000. This was defeated by a vote of 17 to 38. The bill was subsequently referred without instruction. The friends of the bill claim that an appropriation will be reported; others assert that the committee are divided.

An Historical Argument.

Mr. Sargent, a Senator from California, made a sapient remark to-day in a speech, asserting that the London exhibition of 1851 caused the Crimean war, on the ground that it demonstrated to Russia that a nation so successful in the arts of peace as England, was not disposed to go to war, and therefore the former made demonstrations looking to a carrying out of Russian policy. This lively specimen of specific slope logic is about on a par with the Senator's knowledge of events outside of California.

Sumner's Battle-Flag Resolution.

The chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations in the Massachusetts Legislature arrived here this morning with copies of the resolution of that body expugning the vote of censure passed upon Mr. Sumner on account of his battle flag resolution. The bearer, a Mr. Smith, is a colored man of education, and to-day received considerable attention at the hands of the members of both Houses of Congress.

Impeachment of Judges.

The House Committee on the Judiciary have agreed to report a bill authorizing the President, during the pendency of impeachment proceedings against United States Judges, to designate a suitable person to perform the duties of such judge, in the same way as the compensation the impeached judge receiving compensation at the same time. It is customary at present for a judge, after charges have been preferred, to voluntarily cease to exercise of his official duties until they have been disposed of. This operates injuriously to the interests of persons having business before the court, and the committee are disposed to remedy the evil.

Confirmation of Bard.

The confirmation of Simmons over the heads of the Massachusetts Senators, has a rival in the confirmation of Bard as postmaster at Atlanta. The case of the latter was reported adversely. The nomination was, however, decided showing of a questionable political record was made. Despite this the confirmation was effected over the committee.

Bank of Commonwealth at Marines.

The House Committee on Appropriations have agreed to the Senate amendment reducing the rank of the commandant of the marine corps from Brigadier General to Colonel. General Zeilin, the present commandant, is a native of Pennsylvania.

Chief Justice Waite

will read his first opinion on the 16th of the present month. This is looked forward to with great interest and curiosity among the leading members of the bar in and out of Congress.

The Patent Office.

The House Committee on Patents to-day continued the consideration of the proposition to make the Patent Office an independent department. This is unanimously opposed by the Secretary of the Interior, under whose supreme authority the operations of the Patent Office are now conducted. The measure is not likely to pass, as Congress is opposed to the creation of any more departments, preferring to continue the simpler system of grouping the government bureaus under those Executive officers already in existence.

To-day's Session of the House.

To-morrow there is to be a discussion of the tax bills, but no business is to be transacted. There will be more of interest, however, than there usually is in the Saturday sessions. It is also expected that some of the most prominent members will speak.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR SATURDAY.

For the Lower Lake region, brisk and probably high southeast winds, veering to southwest, with rain and snow, clearing away during the afternoon or evening over Lake Erie and at night over Lake Ontario.

Midnight Bulletin.

MARCH 6, 1874—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther	Wind.	Weather
Cairo, Ill.	59	S. W.	Clearing.
Cincinnati, O.	58	S.	Fair.
Indianapolis	55	E.	Cloudy.
Keokuk, Iowa	43	S. W.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth, Ks.	32	N. W.	L't snow.
Louisville, Ky.	59	S.	Threat'g.
Memphis, Tenn.	59	S. W.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	59	S.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	45	N. E.	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La.	63	W.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	57	S.	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	61	S. W.	Clear.
Lacrosse, Wis.	35	N.	Cloudy.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 6, 1874.

SAFETY OF THE BISMARCK.

The steamship Bismarck, from Bremen, via Southampton, reported missing, is coming up the bay.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $382,000,000.

The steamer Italy, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

The waiters at the Bingham House, Philadelphia, struck yesterday shortly before dinner.

The labor strikes at Philadelphia and the trouble on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, continue unabated.

The severest snow storm ever known in the Sierra mountains is now being experienced. Trains are delayed by the extraordinary drifts.

The Anglican Bishop of Ontario has formally excommunicated Rev. J. B. Stacy, of Ottawa, for participating in the reform church movement.

The New Orleans Associated Press has passed a resolution to reduce the price of composition from sixty-five to fifty cents per thousand ems from and after March 23d.

During the absence of Anthony Coggswell, of Chapmansville, Pa., his wife died and was buried. On returning, he had the coffin opened, and it was found that the body had turned in its place, indicating that the woman was only in a trance when interred. The discovery so affected the husband that he is now a maniac.

Rather a bitter discussion occurred in the Ohio Constitutional Convention yesterday in which Mr. Hill charged members of the Convention with intending to whitewash Secretary Wykoff's purchase of stationery for the Convention, by appointing a special committee to investigate, instead of leaving it to the Stationery Committee, to which it had been referred. Both Mr. Hill and Mr. Pond were taken off the special committee, which was retained.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

Cheese and Fish.

The largest stock of fish and the best New York Goshen cheese can be found at the Checkered Front. See advertisement. T. C. Jenkins.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 6, 1874.

The crusaders are working all around us, but as yet our city is quiet, although temperance meetings are held at the various churches nightly. No organization has been established. It will require a large force to successfully organize the band, as there are upwards of three hundred saloons in the city, besides seven breweries. It is plain to be seen that a small force would avail little or nothing.

Crestline.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., March 6, 1874.

The women held a meeting in the Presbyterian church to-day, from which men were excluded. It was well attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. It is understood that committees were appointed to wait upon the druggists and saloon keepers tomorrow with pledges. The popular interest in the movement is unabated.

Van Wert, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VAN WERT, O., March 6, 1874.

The pastors are to-day calling for a general temperance mass meeting, to be held in the opera house Sunday afternoon, to organize the women's crusade against whisky and its venders.

Alliance, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., March 6, 1874.

The tidal wave sweeps Alliance. A large majority of the citizens are in full sympathy with the women's movement. The nine o'clock prayer meetings are largely attended. Thursday evening the Opera House was packed by the largest and most enthusiastic audience yet convened. Mrs. M. McClellan Brown, Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Ohio, was called for at the opening, and on reaching the stage was greeted with applause. The united choirs of the city churches joined in a battle hymn of the women's war, composed by Rev. Dr. Hunter, of Alliance, to the old war tune of "John Brown." The vast audience arose and united in the chorus. An absolute pledge was approved by a unanimous rising vote to be submitted to the saloon keepers. To-night there is a citizens meeting in the Opera House of unabated interest. The women are doing most of the speaking. We look for an early beginning of the street visitation.

Circleville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., March 6, 1874.

Five saloons have stopped retailing whisky to-day, but continue selling beer, wine and ales. Dealers are growing uneasy. The excitement is growing rapidly. Many heretofore lukewarm are now wishing God speed and are willing to aid. Cowardly threats are being mailed to prominent ladies and men, having just the opposite effect expected. Rev. Geo. Carpenter and Mrs. McLean, of Washington Court House, noble workers, are here to aid and counsel.

Fredericktown, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FREDERICKTOWN, O., March 6, 1874.

The whisky war is still in progress. Meetings are held from nine to ten, business houses closing their doors during that time. To-day the ladies have been canvassing the town for signers to the total abstinence pledge, and meeting with good success. There is but one saloon in town where whisky or rum is sold. The proprietor left for Indianapolis on Saturday evening. The ladies have visited his clerk, but can do nothing. The meeting last evening and that of this evening, at the Methodist Episcopal church were largely attended.

Zanesville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., March 6, 1874.

Another large, and by far the most enthusiastic meeting of ladies was held this afternoon. Another was called for to-night at the First Presbyterian church, the church of the governor's wife, and the committee are disposed to remedy the evil.

Confirmation of Bard.

The confirmation of Simmons over the heads of the Massachusetts Senators, has a rival in the confirmation of Bard as postmaster at Atlanta. The case of the latter was reported adversely. The nomination was, however, decided showing of a questionable political record was made. Despite this the confirmation was effected over the committee.

Cambridge, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE, O., March 6, 1874.

The women's whisky war is being vigorously prosecuted. Two of the saloons have surrendered.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—The women's temperance meeting at the First Presbyterian church this afternoon was attended by three hundred ladies. At the time was appointed for prayer. A committee of six was appointed to select permanent officers for the Women's Temperance League, and a meeting was appointed at Wesley chapel for to-morrow afternoon.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—the Wesley chapel temperance meeting to-night was immense. All the standing room was taken. Mayor Johnston was on the stage. Hon. Charles W. Howard presided. Brief remarks were made by men and women. Much time was spent in prayer and singing. Another mass meeting is appointed for Monday night in Wesley chapel. Prayer meetings in three churches were appointed for Sunday night. Several ministers have announced that they would preach on temperance the coming Sabbath. Not a drop of rum spoke. He said he saw many Cincinnati saloon keepers in the audience. The interest appears well wrought up. The attention was excellent. The following resolution from eight firms of wholesale druggists was read:

WHEREAS, We believe the use of spirituous liquors as a beverage is productive of evil, its misuse a positive injury and its excessive use the source of many crimes which the law is called upon to suppress and punish, therefore we, wholesale druggists of Cincinnati, feel that every movement that will tend to mitigate or suppress this evil should have our moral support and aid in good faith: therefore,

Resolved, That we, as wholesale druggists of Cincinnati, will not sell or fill any orders for spirituous liquors except to physicians or druggists; that we will not sell or fill orders for it when we have reason to believe it is to be sold or used as a beverage.

This was the result of a meeting of druggists during the afternoon. It was announced that another druggist, absent from the city, would join the movement. It was received with tumultuous applause.

Ripley, Ohio.

RIPLEY, O., March 6.—The crusade on suburban villages has not quite concluded. The ladies have been continually shut out of the only doggery in Levana. The owner, stubbornly kept up songs and reveling inside while the ladies prayed without. Day before yesterday he sold out, but his successor is as obdurate as he, and requested the women with a peremptory order not to pray in his house or on his pavement, threatening them with the law. Not at all baulked, the ladies had carpet spread just outside the pavement and there held prayer. A committee of five barkeepers. The ladies sang and prayed and retired.

Meantime the column under Mrs. Thomas, marched into the little saloon of Henry Smith, on Sixth street, who had been advertising his place for sale for twenty dollars for a month past, and after a little, he surrendered, the women congratulating him with feminine fervor. This was the only success of the day. Subsequently they visited Theol & Hauser, but were denied admission by all but Ross, who held a private conference with them in the back room. He wanted to sell out.

In the afternoon the two columns alternated over the ground respectively traversed in the morning. At Ross's, in the afternoon, there was much loud noise and vulgar talk that no lady should hear, but this is an incident that will from day to day become common. One man put up a prayer among the ladies which almost provoked the crowd into an unpleasant demonstration. The feeling was that men had better keep away from the women, and do their praying at church. There was considerable ribaldry and scoffing among the outside crowd and the first day's work was encouraging only because it was a beginning. An all-day prayer meeting was held. The work will proceed to-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, but the enterprise which the women's praying league have assumed is appalling. The few they seek to conquer is organized and determined, and it looks as if nothing but the strong arm of law would make an impression upon them. Most of them care no more for prayer at their saloons than for an empty pop bottle.

Columbus.

COLUMBUS, March 6.—The crusaders adopted the plan of working by committees to-day, a number of ladies moving around in carriages and omnibuses and, the weather being bad, arrangements have been made for two visits daily to the principal restaurants of the city by the ladies who have been in the habit of getting their party supplies there, and who propose to forbid wine hereafter. The proprietor resists more than one prayer meeting daily. The saloon department of Ohmer's depot restaurant has been closed, which is the first signal victory of the crusade in Columbus.

Bellefontaine, Ohio.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., March 6.—One liquor seller surrendered here to-day, and another was closed up by the owner of the room. The results here have been most valuable. One week ago we had twelve places in the limits of our town where intoxicating liquors were sold, besides the drug stores, and at this date we have only six places besides drug stores, and our drug men stand most solemnly pledged not to sell any liquors to be used as a beverage. Mr. James Jordan, who has just given up business as a liquor dealer, is addressing a large audience in the Lutheran church, with good effect.

Madison, Ind.

MADISON, IND., March 6.—The temperance excitement possesses the whole town. Public speaking and prayer meetings in behalf of the cause are held three times each day. The ladies called in a body upon the County Commissioners to-day, and secured the granting of three applications for permits to sell liquor.

Parsons, Kansas.

PARSONS, KS., March 6.—The temperance tidal wave has reached Parsons. The principal druggists and saloon keepers of this city received notice, by postal cards to-day, that a delegation of temperance women would call on them Wednesday next, and sing and pray with them, and continue to call from day to day till the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating drink ceased in this place.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—A committee of citizens to day presented Mayor Stokley with a petition with four thousand signatures attached, asking the enforcement of the Sunday Liquor law. The Mayor stated that whatever rule was laid down by the Judges of the Quarter Sessions he would follow. He had been waiting for two years for an expression by the court of the rule to guide him in the line of evidence required to secure the conviction of offenders.

CASUALTIES.

Killed by a Limb of a Tree.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 6, 1874.

A man by the name of Sanders, from Centreton, who has been making staves and ties through this part of the country, was struck by a limb of a falling tree which he was cutting down, about 4 P. M., yesterday at Little Washington. One of his eyes was knocked out and his skull fractured. He died at five o'clock this morning.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 6.—In the House to-day the House bill providing that sight drafts shall not be allowed three days' grace, was passed. Bills were introduced to limit the amount to be expended by County Commissioners in building approaches to bridges to $25; to provide for the refunding of taxes which have been erroneously assessed, from county funds.

THE LATE DISASTER IN CANADA.

An Account from the Pen of an Eye Witness.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

LONDON, ONT., March 2, 1874.

I hope I never may be in a position to witness such a scene of extreme horror as that which took place at the town of Komoka, a short distance from this city, yesterday. On a train which is used to transport freight through the depot, there laid all that was left of seven human beings, but one of whom could be recognized save by some well known article on the person which the fire had not destroyed. The man, who wore a wooden leg, was identified by the ring of its joint close to what was left of his body. A little girl's body was known by the shoe on one of her feet, which in some unaccountable way had escaped the fire; a squaw and her "pappoose" by finding them with the child sheltering closely to its mother's breast. What can describe, or what heart can feel the agony of that last embrace? These are all who have been thus far identified. From many the arms, legs and heads are gone, and the bodies so burning horribly that it is not possible to determine the sex. You cannot imagine how heart-rending it was to witness the distress and agony of relatives and friends while crowding around the charred, ghastly bodies, with the vain hope of being able to recognize their missing ones. The Sarnia train consisted of one baggage car, three oil tank cars, one second and one first-class passenger cars. When but a short distance out, the lamp in the water closet fell on the floor, and before it was discovered the in

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874.

THE leading "Liberal" paper in New England introspectively inquires, "How shall we reform?" We think it had, by all means, better begin at home.

"THE editorial humor of the COMMERCIAL is past finding out."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Then it must be like the editorial honesty of that paper.

THE trade of Baltimore seems to have been unusually dull during the past month, the shipping suffering, as well as every other interest. The exports were only $1,673,419, against $2,709,486 in January, a decrease of $1,036,067.

ROARING BOB TOOMBS, it is now affirmed, is a close student of the Bible. It is not impossible. Some men's acquaintance with the letter of the Scriptures is almost as familiar as their avoidance of the teachings of its spirit is careful and compiete.

THE people of Jersey City have had their fill of being governed by "Commissions;" and the State Legislature, at their request, has passed a bill abolishing these intermediary agencies and returning the municipal government of that city into the hands of the people.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* complains that the colored people in Grant parish, Louisiana, are "thoroughly armed with Enfield rifles." A very sensible and prudent mode of preparation, we think, against the possible descent of another horde of white butchers such as the gang of MCENERY cut-throats who, last April, turned that parish into a sickening field of blood.

IN NEW YORK, it appears, the proper way to get the streets cleaned is to kill a Police Commissioner. Wonder whether the death of one or two of our Street Commissioners would insure a similar effect, here? The condition of Smithfield and Liberty streets, two of the principal thoroughfares of the city, is simply disgraceful. How long are they to be suffered to remain in their present abominable state?

A PHILADELPHIA paper learns that the Secretary of the Treasury has declared his intention to annul the contracts which were made with SANBORN, and that if the Secretary does not take such action Congress certainly will. The Ways and Means Committee propose, at any rate, to introduce a bill repealing the law under which the contracts were made, and that is the only thorough method of securing a reform.

THE chairman of the Committee on War Claims, it appears, takes the ground that the government is liable to pay for property used, occupied or destroyed by the armies of the United States during the war of the rebellion. If the committee are not wholly deaf to the popular voice, they will reject his report without scruple. Its adoption by Congress would let loose upon the Treasury a caravan of insatiate claimants long enough, almost, to reach to the edge of doom, and would saddle the country with millions upon millions of expense.

GRAVE apprehensions are beginning to be entertained in Europe, as to the drift of events touching the arbitrary and dictatorial policy Prince BISMARCK is represented to be pursuing towards the French and Belgian press. If that policy is persisted in, the conviction is expressed that the two countries will, before long, be involved in another war. Much significance is attached to the circular BISMARCK has recently addressed to the representatives of the German government at foreign courts, explaining his position and condemning the French government for permitting its journalists free scope to abuse and misrepresent Germany, at the same time that a rigid censorship is enforced against them whenever the French government itself is the subject of attack.

WHO knows but that we stand upon the threshold of a new pastoral age? The superintendent of one of the largest print companies in New England states that they are about to begin the manufacturing of calicoes on an immense scale, expressly for the Grangers. The patterns embrace sheaves of wheat, growing corn, miniature hay stacks, trees loaded with fruit, etc. Young ladies in the rural districts will present a rather comical appearance when in the spring and summer they appear in new dresses covered all over with emblems of the above description. But they will carry their own way none the less easily and winsomely—for, as BYRON says, a young girl's garments always possess—

"A mystical sub'imity,
No matter whether russet, silk or dimity."

LEARNING a lesson from the late panic, although the savings banks of that State were not molested by any "runs" at the time, but with an eye to the future, the Massachusetts Legislature proposes to appoint a Board of Commissioners to examine the savings institutions in the State. A feeling of jealousy and anxiety has arisen in these times of defalcations in many minds, owing to the large sums of money accumulating in trust corporations. There are $250,000,000 in the savings banks of that Commonwealth, and it is proposed for a Board of Examiners to look after all this money—to make frequent reports as to the evidences, securities, paper, etc., and to look after the officers, too. A good idea, in the main, and one which other States might perhaps turn to profitable advantage.

THE latest intelligence from India confirms the worst apprehensions as to the famine. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal informs the home government that upwards of a million persons, even now, are starving to death, and that all the poorer classes—which means millions more—are beginning to feel the want of food. There is no lack of food to feed their starving millions, but it has to be drawn from vast distances in the quickest time possible. This is the task to be performed, and just as it is efficiently or imperfectly performed will be the popular judgment of the government at home. The New York *Bulletin*, a careful and observant authority on all trade matters, notes that the European grain markets are beginning to be more or less affected by prospective heavy drafts on this account. "The country markets are beginning to harden in England;" in France "there is a pause in the decline;" in Belgium "prices are recovering;" while in Hungary and Italy, at Odessa and Algeria, "rates keep high, both of wheat and rye, as well as of maize." These, taken in connection, are significant facts, and can, says that paper, scarcely be received with indifference by those who are endeavoring to forecast the future of the markets here.

THE New York *Tribune* is of opinion that "some of the most serious men in this country are getting agitated over the disappearance of a great political power,"—meaning, thereby, the Republican party. So that paper thought a couple of years ago—until the fall elections undeceived it. So it thought, or pretended to think, during the late Mayoralty canvass in Philadelphia. So, in short, it invariably considers, or feigns to consider, just in advance of any struggle between the Republican and Democratic organizations. Its present assumed solicitude is, of course, donned chiefly for the delectable purpose of sowing dissensions and cultivating grievances among the Republicans of New Hampshire and Connecticut, whose State elections are presently to be held. But the *Tribune* need not worry. Let it look at the late Republican successes in the city and town elections in its own State—in Rochester, Utica, Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Rome, Oswego and other places—and take heart of comfort therefrom. Instead of "disappearing," the Republican party moves straight onward from victory to victory. Remarking on this subject, and on the complete failure of the scavengers of the miss-called "Independent" press to inflict the harm they purposed, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* has these forcible observations:

"One year has now passed since President Grant entered upon his second term. Is there any reason to believe that he or the Republican party is less strong to-day than a year ago, or than at the 'era of good feeling' which followed the election of 1872? In Philadelphia the opposition consolidated against the Administration, and came to grief. In the case of the Boston Collectorship there was another contest. The friends of the President won. The petty handful of malcontents who went out in 1871-2, have no reinforcements in the Senate, and, indeed, are weaker and less numerous than on the third of last March. Most of them would be only too glad to be back again by 'the still waters and green pastures' of the old party. Nor do the recent charter and bond legislation in this State warrant anticipations of ruin to the Republican organization. The February elections were promising and hopeful to us, and those of March,

Proclaim the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole."

THE increase of co-operative associations in Great Britain is surprising. From 1866 to 1871, inclusive, the number of these societies had increased from 839 to nearly 1,000, with an increase of membership from 174,995 to 262,188, and an increase of share capital from £1,040,899 to £2,305,951. The societies in Germany, on a somewhat different principle, it is said, show equally favorable results, and were but little disturbed by the paralyzing effects of the war. In a recent paper on this subject in one of the monthly magazines, TOM. HUGHES, the well-known English author and philanthropist, considers that the great principles underlying the movement as conditions precedent to success, are: First, the rule that all dealings must be for cash—the distributive societies contracting no debts and giving no credits; second, a low rate of interest on the capital invested, to prevent the creation of a speculative spirit in the societies; and third, the frequent distribution of profits, to encourage a discussion of the question of economy in those classes heretofore not given to saving. In our own country less progress has been made toward the solution of the problem, than in Europe. A little knot of workmen in COLT's armory at Hartford have, however, come very near realizing the ideal of a successful co-operative society. They started a co-operative grocery in 1868, fixing the capital at five thousand dollars, but their scheme not taking well at first, they were obliged to commence with a paid-up capital of only two thousand eight hundred dollars. The first six months the store barely paid expenses, but at the end of the year a dividend of twenty per cent. was declared. The second year the balance of the stock was called in, and during the five years ending with 1873, thirteen per cent. dividends were declared. The process of these societies is altogether healthy and natural, without a single subversive or revolutionary tendency; and they cannot be too generously fostered and encouraged.

INTELLECTUAL TOLERAN E.

When our German contemporary, the *Anzeiger des Westen's*, quietly remarks that the "old strife between native born and immigrant citizens has been revived by Senator MORTON's foolish attack on his colleague SCHURZ," it makes a statement which has no foundation in fact. Senator SCHURZ's abilities and general fitness for the position he fills are as clearly appreciated and as frankly recognized by native born as by foreign born citizens, and the so-called "attack" of the Indiana Senator found as few to admire or approve it in one class as in the other. In fact, whatever tone of reproach marked Mr. MORTON's reference to his colleague's German birth was evidently inspired by the irritation of the moment, and was afterwards apologized for. Mr. MORTON certainly does not desire to array the "foreign element" against his own political fortunes, as the *Anzeiger* must well know, and its attempt to represent the trifling affair in question as the revival or the beginning of "strife" between two great divisions of the population is only another illustration of the evil spirit which animates a small portion of the German-American press, and which assiduously labors to alienate its readers from their fellow-citizens of other nationalities.

It is undoubtedly a poor display of either logic or statesmanship to appeal from a clear, overwhelming demonstration of well established scientific principles to the current prejudices of the multitude. The authority of KANT is not needed to show that in debate, whether in the Senate or elsewhere, the only manly, rational way of encountering such a demonstration, is either to accept it as impregnable, at whatever cost of temporary mortification, or else to meet it with facts and arguments which may prove it defective in foundation or in superstructure, or in both. It is no doubt true that the science of finance has been carried to greater perfection and clearness in Germany and in the other countries of Western Europe than in the United States. We may also admit that though not "unknown here," as our contemporary asserts, the science of finance has been less earnestly and thoroughly studied by the present than by former generations of American public men. In truth, even a tyro may detect the ignorance of some of the most pretentious talkers on the subject. But is there, after all, anything absurd in denying that the greatest master of European finance is qualified as such to regulate our financial affairs? Is it foolish to question the entire applicability to this country of some financial doctrines and rules so completely verified by experience in Great Britain or in Germany as to be placed beyond doubt or cavil? To say so much is not to deny the possibly entire soundness of Mr. Senator SCHURZ's financial views.

It is rather easy to talk or write loftily about the well-established principles of science, and fully assured that they are patronizing science, some American journalists feel at liberty to indulge in the delightful vein, even when they might be puzzled by some very familiar facts which their science refuses to classify. They are apt to forget, if they ever read Mr. MILL's statement that the "conclusions of political economy, like those of geometry, are only true *in the abstract*; that is, that they are only true under certain suppositions, in which none but general causes are taken into account." In other words, the principles of the science can be safely applied in legislation only in view of all the circumstances of the country concerned, and hence the truth pretty generally admitted now that "every country has a political economy of its own, suitable to its own physical circumstances of position on the globe, and to the character, habits, and institutions of its people."

What the *Anzeiger* says about the divorce of science from American political life may be well worthy of attention; such criticism may be wholesome, even though not wholly just. Our contemporary perceives with concern the indifference, or at least the silence, with which American scholars and thinkers look on while great questions are bungled in Congress, while religion is abused in the service of degrading eccentricities and wild delusions; while women revel in fanaticism. In the presence of such glaring outrages on decency and order, the "EMERSONS, ALCOTTS, etc., refuse to interfere or to utter a word of blame. This apathy on the part of their teachers the *Anzeiger* can hardly understand in a people so proud of their practical aptitudes as the American. Science here, it says, is ten times more separated from common life than in Germany, the isolation of whose learned class is often a subject of remark. Can it be, asks our contemporary, that American scholars shrink from offending anybody, and rather drift with vulgar prejudices than resist them in the name of reason and morality?

Though without right or warrant to answer, we venture to say that the imputation implied in such questions is not deserved. Doubtless American philosophers believe that their people, women included, have only as yet begun to work out their great destiny, and that in working out their own destiny, they will in all probability advance all nations with them finally into a higher range of happiness and virtue. Hence, great, almost unlimited freedom of moral and intellectual development must be allowed to all; no needless restraints may be imposed for the sake of trifling inconveniences. Hence the countless sects, reformers, prophets among us. Mere lunatics many of them may be, but let us trust that they are inspired, and we shall be tolerant of their frenzies. The praying crusaders may not be lovely to look upon when engaged in their warfare; their methods may shock educated piety; but, let us be sure good will come out of the movement, and that a hundred years hence a philosopher looking back, will be able easily to recognize it as one of the countless influences which molded American society into the beneficent system admired by all the world.

A SOMEWHAT important opinion, touching property in spirituous liquors, has just been delivered in the United State Supreme Court, in a case from Iowa. The court held that the right to sell such liquors is not one of the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States, which, by the Fourteenth constitutional amendment, the States are forbidden to abridge; but that if a case were presented in which a person owned liquor or other property at the time the law was passed by a State absolutely prohibiting any sale of it, it would be a very grave question whether such a law would not be inconsistent with the provision of that amendment, which forbids a State to deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The case in issue did not present that question, and hence the court did not consider it: still the inference is quite plain that the Supreme Bench holds the summary feature of prohibitory laws to be unconstitutional.

THE University of Michigan, which holds a peculiar position as the most successful of all attempts in this country to found State colleges as a feature of the system of public education, appears to be in a prosperous condition. The total number of students is 1,105, of whom 484 are in the department of literature, science and the arts. Forty-six per cent. of the whole number of students is supplied by the State in which the college is. During the past year the Legislature, besides some special appropriations, voted to impose a tax of one-twentieth of a mill on the property of the State for the benefit of the University. This will yield at once over $30,000, and, after the new valuation in 1876, much more.

A passenger rode from Boston to Bridgeport the other day on a ticket good from New York to Boston, but at Bridgeport a new conductor put him off, and the question of the validity of a ticket under such circumstances will be again carried into the courts.

The Boston Board of Trade has appointed a committee to point out to Congress, now codifying the United States laws, certain obscurities of language in the Tariff laws, particularly those relating to wool, which work to the disadvantage of importers.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Next we shall have Donn Piatt becoming sensitive to personal attacks.

Comfort for ex-topers. The sarsaparilla season will soon set in.

Three of the new members of the British Parliament, held seats in that body forty years ago.

Mosby, of Virginia, is finally "in the hands of his friends," and has consented to be a candidate for Congressional honors at the next election.

The London *Telegraph* says that in that city, meats, bread, vegetables, coals and house rents are dear, but "gin is as cheap as the devil can desire it to be."

The soup-house experiences of the present winter in New York are said to have been unfavorable to that institution as a remedy for honest suffering.

The Chicago *Times* hoists the next national prohibition ticket as follows: For President, Van Pelt, of Ohio; For Vice President, Harry Hill, of New York.

It is predicted that, in six months' time, the new Boston Collector will be "the most popular man who ever held the office among the merchants of Boston."

The apple question having gone the rounds, and been so thoroughly discussed, we were on the "Eve" of saying that none of them know "Adam" thing about it.

Huge. The idea of Thurlow Weed and John Quincy Adams pleading for a grand national "celebration" of the Centennial, in the old gunpowder and fireworks style.

Since the first of January the people of New York have probably donated one hundred thousand dollars for the relief of the poor, and yet begging flourishes more than ever.

The unprecedentedly low price of petroleum last year has had a most disastrous effect upon the shale oil refineries in Europe, and compelled most of them to shut down.

The American people will take heart again, at being gravely assured by the Boston *Journal* that the accession of Disraeli to power will probably not lead to war with this country.

The proposed military telegraph line to Texas would be 1,275 miles long, and would cost $100 per mile, provided the soldiers construct it. To keep it in repair would cost $8 per mile, annually.

On the 16th inst. an act of the Canadian Parliament will come into operation prohibiting the transportation of goods or passengers by water from one port in Canada to another, except in British ships.

The newspapers of Germany are advocating the introduction of legal provisions to make voting in Parliamentary elections compulsory. At the last election 35,000 voters in Berlin alone failed to vote.

The revenues of some of the New York mercantile agencies are almost fabulous, considering that they have little or no capital invested. One of them divided $260,000 among the four partners last year.

Cotton, like grain, in seeking an outlet to foreign countries, is deserting the great water routes southward, and tending north and northeast by water and rail, to Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

It is said that nearly every merchant in New York could be prosecuted and made, under our ambiguous Revenue laws, to pay heavy penalties for irregularities that cannot be avoided in a legitimate importing business.

Among the careful and valuable hints given to those who worship, in a ritualistic way, at the Church of the Advent in Boston, it is suggested that "gentlemen will take care that their mustaches do not enter the chalice."

What is the Democratic policy?—*Syracuse Journal.*

Never refuse a drink when you're asked.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

And never take anything beyond your reach.

The women of Chicago having failed to start a temperance crusade, a certain liquor dealer got one up himself. He hired three scrubbing women to open a mock prayer meeting in his saloon to attract attention and increase his sales.

There was on the 1st of November $332,000 outstanding of national bank notes of failed banks. Since then, a hundred thousand dollars worth of such notes have been bought up and reissued by the Comptroller of the Currency.

PERSONAL.

The Portage (Wis.) *Register* records the death of "Yellow Thunder," a noted warrior and chief of the Winnebagoes, a few miles above the city. He was over one hundred years old.

Pinchback has evidently abandoned all hopes of gaining admission to the United States Senate, have settled down in New Orleans and revived the *Louisianian*, owned, edited and managed by colored men.

A circular has been issued by the the Duc de Padoue to the Bonapartists in France, reminding them that on the 16th inst. the Prince Imperial will enter upon his 19th year, and urging them to draw up, as soon as possible, a list of names of those who are anxious to do homage to him in person.

Among the papers left by the late David Strauss a direction has been found to the effect that the grave should be closed to the tune of "O Isis and Osiris," from Mozart's "Magic Flute," the words to be sung having been specially written for the occasion by the deceased. The paper was not discovered till it was too late.

The young ladies of Alton, Illinois, have organized a secret society, one of their strictest laws being that not one of its members shall go with any young man who drinks, smokes, chews, takes snuff, or uses profane language, or drives fast horses. If the young ladies live up to their rules, they will be the loneliest set of girls in America.

A late letter from Berlin says: "The emperor is still very unwell. He suffers with a continual pain in his side—a species of pleurisy, it is said. It has been arranged that he is to go to Italy for some weeks or months, not in the hope of a complete recovery, but in the expectation of receiving some relief; and that during his absence the empress and the crown prince are to act as regents."

The New York *Tribune* says that the authoress of "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "Looking unto Jesus," "Safe in the arms of Jesus," etc., who is blind, is in a destitute condition in that city. Her husband, who is a music teacher, and has composed many of the tunes to which the verses of his wife are sung, is also totally blind. We think that this fact need only be brought to the attention of Sunday school children to induce them to take immediate steps to relieve the sufferers.

The Bowling Green, Kentucky, *Pantagraph* gives this account of a very singular coincidence: "A few hours before the death of Hon. Jacob Vanmeter, last Friday, he requested that his grave be dug large enough for his wife's body in addition to his own. He said that his wife's death would follow almost immediately. No alarm was excited by the singular request of the old man, as Mrs. Vanmeter's health was as good as it had been for months. On Saturday, however, Mrs. Vanmeter was taken very ill, and died before Sunday morning. On Monday the bodies of the aged couple were taken to their final resting place, and, in accordance with the old gentleman's request, now occupy one grave."

The Cincinnati newspapers speak in terms of the highest praise of the bust in *bas relief* of a sleeping girl, "The Dreaming Iolanthe," modeled in butter by Mrs. C. S. Brooks, of Arkansas, and now on exhibition in Cincinnati. The *Enquirer* says of it: The head lies in the original large butter pan, covered by glass, and but for the slight dampness in the unfinished drapery, would in most lights at first glance be taken for marble. The hair, the ear, the white round neck, are wonderfully done. The face, a lovely ideal, is perhaps a little worn and pale, in keeping with the story, but is wondrously beautiful in its almost beatific expression, and almost seems to breathe the deep, long breath of sleep."

Important Decision.

A Chicago paper of a recent date has the following: A case of much interest has been on trial before Judge Gary for a few days, and was finished to-day. It was an action brought by Chester H. Smith, of Oconomowoc, against the Pullman Palace Car Company, to recover $1,800 lost in one of the defendant's cars at night. It appears that Smith took a sleeping car on the train, on the night of the 17th of December, 1872, on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad. He put his vest containing the money, under his pillow. In the morning the vest and pocketbook were still there, but every dollar of the money was gone. A suit was brought by him thereupon, charging, in two counts, that the Pullman Palace Car Company was liable as a common carrier. In two other counts it was alleged the defendant was liable as a hotel keeper.

A number of instructions were asked by each party, but they were all refused by Judge Gary, who charged the jury that the company was liable as a common carrier only for the loss of a reasonable amount of money which a man might carry with him to pay the expenses of the trip, but no more. He did not see any equality as regarded liability between the company and a hotel keeper. It did not advertise to keep a hotel. The jury, after being out an hour or so, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $277.

The question is a novel one, and of much interest, as money is very frequently lost on the sleeping cars. The attorneys for the defendants urge that they are not liable as a common carrier, as they do not receive or pay for carrying a person, but only for furnishing him a bed, nor are they liable as a hotel keeper, as they only give a lodging. Their position, however, is more nearly allied to that of a hotel keeper than a carrier. An appeal was asked by both parties—by the plaintiffs because the judge refused to charge the company's liability as a hotel keeper; by the defendants because their liability as a carrier was alleged. The case will therefore be taken to the Supreme Court.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Baptist Church is laboring to establish a Mission church in Allentown, Thirty-first ward.

Dr. Thomson's Bible class, at Association Hall, New York, held Sunday afternoons, now numbers eleven hundred members.

Rev. T. H. Colhouer, pastor Fifth Methodist church, Soho, has recently received twenty-six persons into the communion of his church.

Rev. S. J. Stewart, of the United Presbyterian Church, has entered upon his work at Steubenville, Ohio, with very encouraging prospects.

The *Methodist Recorder* reports nearly one hundred conversions a week in the non-Episcopal Methodist churches for the last month.

The missionary collection in the Bingham street Methodist Episcopal church last Sabbath, amounted to over two hundred and fifty dollars.

Rev. Isaac Banks, pastor First Baptist church, South Nineteenth street, has resigned his charge, to take effect the 22d of the present month.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature to abolish the law which vests Roman Catholic church property solely in the bishop.

The Trinity Episcopal church corporation, New York, have declined an offer of two million dollars for the St. Paul's chapel, on Broadway.

Rev. G. A. Reeder, Methodist Episcopal missionary at Prescott, Arizona, is now engaged in building the first Protestant church in that Territory.

Rev. Dr. Swift, of Allegheny City, is earnestly laboring in the interest of the cause of temperance. He is prudent in his efforts, and is a wise leader.

Rev. Dr. Powers, pastor of the Messiah Unitarian church, New York, has tendered his resignation, declaring, that it is "not a genuine Church of Christ."

Rev. John Hall, of New York, is announced as one of the speakers at the Indiana State Sunday School Convention, to be held at New Albany, June 3d.

The women's temperance movement is not opposed by the ministry, as some have said. All ministers will bid our sisters God speed in their prudent efforts to do good.

When Mr. Moody was about starting for England last summer, he was asked by a friend what he was going for. His characteristic reply was, "Ten thousand souls for Christ!"

Rev. J. J. Murray will leave the city the first of the week to attend the Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church that meets in Georgetown, D. C., March 11th.

Rev. J. W. Ellis, pastor of the Third Methodist church, Fifth avenue, is having a meeting of interest. Several have been converted, and twelve persons are seeking the pardon of their sins.

The Evangelical clergymen of Detroit, have been discussing the propriety of having but one sermon on Sundays. Most of those who took part in the discussion were in favor of one service.

A meeting is in progress at the White Methodist Episcopal church, on Emlenton charge. God is manifesting his power in a wonderful manner; many have been converted, and still they come.

East Liverpool station Methodist Episcopal church, W. P. Turner, pastor. This manufacturing town is aglow with religious interest. Up to March 1st there have been 182 additions to the church.

Bishop Pierce recently stated authoritatively that Emory College, Georgia, would soon have an endowment of half a million of dollars from a source which he did not feel at liberty to reveal.

The results of the revival in the Methodist church, Connellsville, Pa., are seventy-five additions to the communion of the church, and a general spiritual influence all through the membership.

During seventeen years Spurgeon has received 13,000 persons into his church, erected thirty-six chapels in London, and supplied the same with ministers trained in a college of his own founding.

The Brooklyn Presbytery took action some days since, disapproving of the course of two Presbyterian churches in permitting Miss Smiley, the Quakeress, to preach to promiscuous congregations.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Malines has lately excommunicated every Free Mason in Belgium. In his edict the Archbishop says that no less than six Popes have condemned the order.

Rev. J. B. Lucas will preach in his church, South Eighteenth street, on Sabbath morning, on "The Proper Observance of the Sabbath," and in the evening on "The Women's Temperance Movement."

Bishop Cummins, on February 15th, organized, in New York the first Reformed Episcopal church. About one hundred persons remained after the audience was dismissed, to effect the organization.

The Catholics of New York city have sensibly decided to dispense with having a parade on St. Patrick's day, the money generally expended for that purpose to be devoted this year for the relief of the poor.

Alexander Clark, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, will preach at the North avenue Methodist Episcopal church, Allegheny, to-morrow morning and evening for Dr. Holmes, who will be absent dedicating a church in Ohio.

The Evangelical Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh is a very profitable institution. In it ministers become acquainted and they unburden to each other better than in any other way. Ministers need the sympathy of each other.

Union Methodist Episcopal church, Allegheny City, Dr. I. N. Baird, pastor. The revival power still continues at this charge; though there are special services are held in view of other matters pertaining to closing up the Conference year.

The revival at McMaster's station Methodist Episcopal church (Turtle Creek), commenced on January 19th, is still in progress, and the services up to March 2d are one hundred and forty eight, most of whom have been converted.

It would be well for all ministers to watch the movement that disregards the claims of religion. Christianity is the only hope of this world. The Bible is the only safe rule by which we can square our lives, notwithstanding the efforts of men to destroy it.

Rev. Dr. Beatty, of Steubenville, has resided in that city for many years. His name is associated with all the important movements both of religious and educational interests of the place. He is now advanced in life and has the respect of all in the community.

A clergyman accosted by an old acquaintance by the name of Cobb, replied: "I don't know you, sir." "My name is Cobb," rejoined the man who was half seas over. "Ah, sir," replied the clergyman, "you have so much corn on you that I did not see the cob."

The Lord has graciously revived his work at Hamline Methodist Episcopal church, Steubenville, Rev. H. L. Chapman, pastor. Forty have united with the church within a few weeks, nearly all of whom have been converted, and the people of God have been revived.

Some fears, we understand, have been expressed that Blairsville might not be able to accommodate the Methodist Episcopal Conference. We are informed, however, that the citizens are responding nobly, and there is no doubt but that the Conference will be well provided for.

Rev. S. H. Hilliard, of Syracuse, N. Y., has received a call from the vestry of St. Mark's Episcopal church, South Eighteenth street. We understand that the reverend gentleman has accepted the rectorship, and that he will preach next Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7.

Christ church, Rev. S. M. Vernon, D.D., pastor. The special services at this church for some weeks past were productive of much good, resulting in fifteen to twenty conversions and accessions. The meetings were throughout eminently spiritual, and the membership was greatly quickened.

A Protestant from the country who spent the other Sunday in New York told his wife, on his return, that he "attended Dr. Alban's church in the morning." He expressed himself as pleased with its eleidoscopic Christianity: but said that he was surprised to find that the Roman Catholics now used the English language in their services.

Rev. Thomas Binney, the distinguished English Independent minister, died in London on the 24th ult., aged seventy-five years. He was much beloved by his denomination, and has been pastor of Weigh House chapel for more than forty years. He was the author of several treatises of a doctrinal character and a life of Rev. Stephen Morell.

Mr. Emerson, at the last meeting of the Overseers of Harvard College, declared in favor of continuing the compulsory attendance of students on chapel prayers. He argued that prayer is the highest act of the human mind, and that it was not right to take away from or to let young men deprive themselves of the benefit of that act.

The *Catholic* says: The exiled and much persecuted Bishop of Basle, Mgr. Lachat, has issued a pastoral in which he makes mention of all the so-called Old Catholic clergy of Switzerland by name. This list, fortunately, is not a long one, and only counts sixteen names. This is certainly not a great many, considering all the fuss that has been made about them.

The *Catholic* says: The Archbishop of Paris has issued a pastoral in which he orders that the Roman ritual shall replace the Gallican throughout his diocese. The difference between the rituals is very slight, in fact imperceptible to the majority of people. The Roman ritual was observed throughout the whole of France up to the year 1735, when it was abolished.

Rev. John Bachman, D.D., died in Charleston, S. C., on the 25th ult. He was distinguished as a naturalist, and was the author of several valuable scientific and theological works. He was associated in labor in early life with Audubon, and later with Agassiz. For about fifty years he was pastor of the German Lutheran congregation in Charleston. His age was eighty-five years.

Pastor Murray, of the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue, will preach on Sabbath morning on the subject of Belshazzar's Feast—a temperance sermon appropriate to the times. The public may expect a discourse of power and gospel spirit. In the evening he will preach his concluding sermon of the series, on "The Future State." The pews are free. Let the house be crowded.

The lecture of the Rev. Charles Kingsley on "Westminster Abbey," delivered in Boston on February 17, was full of eloquent passages: but it was greatly marred by his drawling and whining mannerism. We never knew a more disagreeable instance of the "holy tone" of the professional clergyman. It was painful, moreover, to remember the "lost leader;" and the reminiscence kept us impassive when we might otherwise have been thrilled by the noble sentiments expressed. How much more than any word is the man behind it!—*Index.*

THE CONSTITUTION.

The Famous Old Frigate—She is Drawn Upon the Stocks to be Rebuilt—A Large Crowd to Witness the Mechanical Feat.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, of Thursday, says: The famous old Revolutionary frigate Constitution—a vessel which in its time carried terror and dismay among the enemies of the young republic—was brought from Annapolis many months ago to this port for the purpose of being rebuilt.

She had, up to that time, been laying near the Naval Academy, being principally used as a practice ship by the young "mids." Her timbers were so rotten, however, that she threatened to fall to pieces if not repaired. For this purpose, then, she was sent around to our navy yard.

She was immediately dismantled, not a spar or piece of rigging being left on the hull. While this work was going on the Spanish trouble occurred, and work was for the nonce stopped. Now, however, it will be resumed and prosecuted briskly. So grand a relic of the early days of the nation cannot be allowed to perish.

This morning was the time specified for drawing the vessel upon the stocks. To do this, she was raised in the huge floating dry-dock, and towed around to the south wharf. Here, by means of the greatest force, she was pulled from the dock up on to the stocks.

To accomplish this engineering feat three hundred men were employed, huge cables from a half dozen capstans, and a complication of enormous pulleys leading out to the vessel. When the capstans were manned, and the cables felt the great tension upon them, the vessel moved gradually, though very slowly, from the dock up the well greased ways. The Constitution was decorated with the national bunting, and a great crowd, assembled to witness the operation, cheered her lustily as she was drawn upon the wharf.

All the officials of the yard were out *en masse*, and it was expected, though up to one o'clock the expectation had not been realized, that Secretary Robeson would be present.

The Constitution will be entirely rebuilt for service as a school-ship. Her model will not be changed, and no sound timbers will be removed.

She will be refitted with all modern sailing appliances, and it is expected that when completed she will make a very fine, as well as a very serviceable addition to the fleet.

OHIO NEWS.

Akron has a free library containing 4,500 books.

The Shiloh *Times* and the *Ohio Clear Grit* have consolidated.

Monroeville had a duel between two fellows who wanted the same girl.

A six foot vein of iron ore has been found at Hiramsburg, Noble county.

The new foundry at New Philadelphia will be finished by the first of April.

The Newark liquor dealers' association has resolved to discontinue retail sales on Sunday.

A proposition is before the Constitutional Convention to tax church and college property.

The Dover rolling mill has been sold to a Clevelander, and will soon be put in operation.

"Champions of Prohibition" is a new society organized in Bowersville, Greene county. None but men eligible.

Mrs. Mary Haney, an Irish woman one hundred and seven years old, died at Springfield on the 28 h ult.

The basement of the new Methodist Episcopal church, at East Liverpool, will be dedicated on Sabbath next.

Several coal mines are being worked in the immediate vicinity of Nelsonville, giving employment to 1,500 miners.

The *Messenger*, of Massillon, says the locomotive "Rush R. Sloane," of the S., C. & C. R. R. is now called the "Skedaddler."

Charles Trowbridge, a printer, stole $750 from his room-mate in a Toledo boarding-house, and left for parts unknown.

The grand jury of Coshocton county presented fifty-four indictments last week, of which fifty-one were liquor indictments.

Three little girls, between three and seven years of age, have been missing from their home in Cleveland ever since last Sunday.

The trade in liquids in bottles and demijohns is very brisk in Toledo at the present time. Imbibers are snuffing the battle afar off.

The Board of Managers of the Coshocton County Fair adopted a resolution, at their last meeting, prohibiting gambling or games of chance on the fair grounds.

Mrs. Rickets, Coshocton, recently celebrated her eighty-third birthday, and had her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren to the number of eighty present.

Lewis Stoehr, of Carlington, has been appointed Superintendent of the State Arsenal at Columbus. He was a soldier during the war, and served three years in the One Hundredth and Sixteenth Ohio regiment.

Parties are in Mansfield from different parts of the State, trying to lease a farm to prospect for coal. Since the vein has been struck north west of the city, every day brings some new prospector. The land is pretty well taken up.

The Wellsville *Union* announces the death of Israel Cope, Sr., of Middleton township, one of the oldest residents of that county, who died on Monday, the 16th ult. He was about ninety-five years of age at the time of his death.

The Tiffin *Star* says if has reliable information that the Pennsylvania Company are preparing to commence active operations, and complete the laying of the track on the Mansfield, Coldwater, and Lake Michigan Railroad, early in the spring.

A workman in Black River recently dug up the skeletons of two Indians, each seven feet long. Stone pipes, arrow points, hatchets, etc., were found beside them, and they form the nucleus for the Black River Museum of Natural Curiosities.

The Elyria *Democrat* of March 4th publishes the marriage of Mr. Rush R. Sloane to Miss Nellie Hall, only daughter of Edwin P. Hall, proprietor of the Beebe House, of Elyria. The knot was tied on the 14th of February, at the residence of the bride.

As a result of the temperance movement in Franklin, a Young Men's Christian Association is to be organized at once in that place. One of the ladies who took an active part in the whisky war has donated $500 to fit up rooms, and proposes to secure the payment of the rent of the same for twenty years.

They have a new way of conducting surprise parties at Akron. After the young folks have invaded the house and settled down to the fun of the thing, the lady they have surprised introduces a solemn visaged parson, who entertains the company for two hours with one of the bluest kind of sermons.

A widow residing in Cadiz, was consoled the other day by a neighbor, thusly: "We've all got to die some time or another, so you must take the loss meekly, for you'll never find his equal." Imagine the consoler's thought when the widow replied: "I won't aye. I'll try darned hard to."—*Sentinel.*

There is no use of talking any more about the lack of endurance among American women. They don't measure forty inches around the waist as English women do, but since the whisky war begun they have proved as tough as pine knots. All day and half the night on their feet, or their knees, for weeks at a time, is a demonstration of their physical power not to be disputed.

A rather sharp forgery operation was discovered and crushed in Niles the other day. A number of the orders of the Niles Iron Company have been altered in size and passed, four dollars to forty, seven to seventeen, etc. The operation was discovered when about $271 had been passed, and a man named McAllister, with his wife, were arrested on suspicion. The man was released, and the woman bound over to the grand jury.—*Warren Constitution.*

Indigestion's Martyrs.

Half the diseases of the human family spring from a disordered stomach, and may be prevented by invigorating and toning that abused and neglected organ with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Let it be remembered that the intestines, the liver, the kidneys, the muscles, the ligaments, the nerves, and the integuments, are all renewed and nourished by the blood, and that the digestive organs are the grand alembic in which the materials of this vital fluid are prepared. When the stomach fails to provide healthful nourishment for its dependencies they necessarily suffer, and the ultimate result, if the evil is not arrested, will be chronic and probably fatal disease somewhere. It may be developed in the kidneys in the form of diabetis, in the liver as congestion, in the muscles as rheumatism, in the nerves as paralysis, in the integuments as scrofula. Remember, however, that each and all of these consequences of indigestion may be prevented by the timely and regular use of the sovereign antidote to dyspepsia, Hostetter's Bitters.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,351 56.

Chartered in 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6½ to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN BOOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
E. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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MEDICAL.

The Largest Stock in the City.

IVORY HAIR BRUSHES,

Satin Wood Hair Brushes,
Inlaid Pearl Hair Brushes,
French Plate Hand Mirrors,
Buffalo Horn Comb

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 6, 1874.

Many of our merchants are loud in their complaints of the plan lately instituted by the banks of Pittsburgh and its surroundings of charging a fixed rate upon collections made upon all interior towns and cities not readily accessible. While they, the merchants, do not aver that the charges, as stated, are too great for the trouble and responsibility incurred, yet they feel that owing to the fact that many of the banks in New York and Philadelphia are continuing to accept country checks at their face, there is creating an unjust discrimination against Pittsburgh, and not a few of the merchants in the towns naturally tributary to our city are being induced to send their orders East, as by this means they gain an advantage in payments, which, though apparently small, yet is highly valued by them. Again they claim that a portion of the banks here, availing themselves of the general rule, make deductions upon points where the collections are made absolutely without cost, by reason of their having correspondents therein or from other causes. Checks payable in such localities they think, and with some show of reason, should be taken by their bankers at par, that is to say, that when a merchant or business man elects the depository of his funds he selects the institution to his mind presenting the greatest inducements, either in the shape of accommodations to be allowed or of facilities in making collections, and to these facilities he claims the right of becoming a party. As a matter of course the conduct of each institution must be regulated by the necessities which arise in its particular case, but when by increased business and greater number of depositors it acquires advantages in any direction, such advantages being the outgrowth of the business of its customers, should properly accrue to them.

In ante-panic times it was quite common for banks having correspondents in certain sections, to issue circulars naming the various points on which they could make collections at par, and this method was successful, in frequent instances, in obtaining a large number of very desirable accounts. This plan seems now to be among the things of the past, and very check, to-day, is lopped of its quarter or its half per cent., according to the fancy or the discrimination of the banker.

In New York the custom has been to fix the charges in collections, by a committee of the Clearing House Association, on the first day of every month, which charges are adhered to, until circumstances chance to arise whereby they require change. This has some superiority over the arbitrary rule adopted with us, and we commend it to the consideration of our local financiers. The theory of the Clearing House itself presents a suggestion whereby the cost of collecting interior drafts might be to a great measure abated, and it is this:

Why cannot the Pittsburgh banks advise each other concerning the localities wherein they can make collections at par, or where one bank enjoys any special benefit? This being known among themselves they could form a species of Clearing House whereby they could collect foreign checks *sans* cost, each for the other, and thus save a great item of expense, not alone to their customers but to themselves. The habit might not meet with great favor at the hands of country banks, thus deprived of their customary percentage, but the first law in business is self protection and to this end it behooves our home consumers to take very precaution in their own favor.

Matters in the money market remain very quiet. Almost all of the legitimate paper is absorbing by the banks at the usual rates, and inquiries on the street may be quoted as few in comparison to the usual quantity at this season of the year.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
March 6, 1874.						
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
6's, cp., 1881 coupons	116¾				116¾	
6's, 1881	116¾				116¾	
5's, 1874	108¾				108¾	
5's, new, 1865	113¾				113¾	
5's, 1867	113¾				113¾	
5's, coupons	113¾				113¾	
Currency 6's	116				115¾	
New 5 per cents	114¾				114¾	
Canton	70				68	68½
C. C. & I. C.	35				35½	
Western Union Teleg'h	72¾		72¾	72¾		72½
Quicksilver	25			25½		
Pacific Mail	42¾		42¾	42	42¾	42½
Adams Express	95				95	
Wells, Fargo & Co.	75			75½		
American Express	62			62		
U. S. Express	70				70	
Pacific Mail	42				42	
New York Central	103				103½	
Erie	43¾				43¾	
Do preferred	69				69	
Harlem	128				128	
Do preferred	133				133	
Michigan Central	87				87	
Pittsburgh	87¾				87¾	
Northwestern	52¾				52¾	
Do preferred	76¾				76¾	
Rock Island	103¾				103¾	
New Jersey Central	103¾				103¾	
St. Paul	41¾				41¾	
Do preferred	68¾				68¾	
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾		29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Illinois Central	98	97¾	97¾	97	97¾	97¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Chicago & Northwestern	63¾	63½	63½	63¾	63¾	63½
Do Preferred	71	70¾	70¾	70¾	71	70¾
Toledo & Wabash	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Fort Wayne	92¾				92¾	
Chicago & Rock Island	42¾			42¾	42¾	41¾
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	97	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Chicago & Alton	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Do preferred	104½			104½		
Terre Haute	10¾				10¾	
Do preferred	30				30	
Panama	130		129	128¾		

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	51¾
Penna. Scrip	98¾
Reading	57¾
United Co.'s New Jersey	124
Mi Creek	17
Lehigh Valley	61
N. Y. & E.	20
Central Transportation	44
Empire Transportation	52
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis	69¼

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, March 6, 1874. }

REMARKS—The incessant rain which fell unceasingly during the entire day rendered the collection of market statistics rather an "uphill business."

Not only was this the case, but trade suffered to very considerable extent, few purchasers caring to venture forth in a drenching rain in search of cheap goods.

So say that trade ruled dull is simply the truth, and just what was to be expected taking the circumstances and state of weather into account.

Congress is yet coquetting with the currency question. In the meantime the business interests of the whole country are suffering, and thousands of able and willing hands are idle.

There are no special changes in the prices of leading articles to note, and as a general rule, the market may be said to be quiet and unchanged.

The grain market remains dull and drooping, with a depression in prices not unlikely. The receipts continue light, but fully up with the wants of the trade.

The flour trade does not show any new features, either in the volume of business or prices, hence we to not change our quotations. We may add that the receipts of Western flours are not heavy, though dealers are well stocked and fully prepared to meet the local and export demand.

With regard to the grocery trade the "least said the better." There are many things which conspire to cause a dull market, but they will all give way ere long, and the "good time coming" be ushered in.

Bacon and provisions are reported fairly active for the season. With full stocks of choice meats, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest possible marginal profit, why should there not be a brisk demand, local and otherwise?

What shall we say about butter? More rain and worse country roads will reduce the before short supply, and prices may have to procure the aid of balloons to reach their altitude.

Eggs are in larger supply, though holders of strictly fresh seem reluctant to "come down" in prices. But it is only a matter of time as to a reduction in prices.

Cotton goods are reported by the Penn Cotton Mill at the following figures: Penn Mill A. No. 1, 4 sheeting 11c; Schuylkill 10½c; Pittsburgh Family 10c; Juniata B, fine 9¾c; Penn Mill 2 bus. bags 16c; do. 2¾ 42c; do. ¾ 50c; white carpet chain, fine 11c; do. colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 35c.

There is an active demand for clover and timothy seeds, as the season is now at hand for their use among farmers, gardeners, &c.

In the line of vegetables a brisk trade is doing, and commission merchants all seem to be driving a thriving trade.

But why extend our remarks, as the rain patters against the window. We have said, and repeat it, that the market, taken as a whole, is dull. When it becomes lively the fact will be duly noticed.

The following are the receipts of the articles named during the past twenty-four hours:

Flour bbls	310	Apples, bbls	310
Corn, sks	1,500	Wheat, bus	310
Oats, sks	245	Rye, sks	124
Bacon, pcs	1,000	Butter, lbs	75
Potatoes, bush	136	Bacon, lbs	46

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Prime cooking and eating varieties are in demand at $3 50@$4 00 ₱ bbl.; medium and common ₱ bbl.

ALES—X $8 00 per bbl.; XX $9; India ale $16 ₱ bbl.; Bass's English ale, in kilderkins of 92 gals., $22.50; ½ ₱ bbl 41 gals $11 25@11 75; hhds, 65 gals $20 50@$20 09; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Young's India pale ale, in cases of $8 doz bottles, $3 ₱ doz; Robert Youngest's sparkling ale, $3 ₱ doz; Guinness's stout, bottled by A. Burke, $3 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochran's ginger ale, $2 25 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz.

ASHES—Prime soda sold at 6½c; second quality 6c; pearl, 7½c; arsenic, 9c; black leaf, 5c.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a more active demand. We are reported sales choice at 75@80c ₱ gallon; common 60c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We quote as follows: Hams, sugar cured, extra, ₱ lb, 12½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ₱ lb, 9½@c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 12c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, ₱ lb, 16½c; beef tongues, sugar cured, ₱ doz, $7 50; clear shoulders, ₱ lb, 9c; short rib sides, ₱ lb, 9½c; do short rib sides, ₱ lb, 9½c; do clear sides, ₱ lb, 10c; hams pork, ₱ bbl, $16 50; and, prime leaf in tierces, ₱ lb, 10½c; refined do, for summer use, in half bbls, ₱ lb, 10½c; refined do, for summer use, in buckets, ₱ lb, 11½c; refined do, in 3 lb caddies, 13½c; refined, 3 lb pails, 13½c; rendered do, 15 lb pails, 13½c; refined do, in 6 lb pails, ₱ lb, 15c; lard sausage ₱ lb, 10c.

BUTTER—We quote prime tubs at 44@46 ₱ lb; medium to good 36@40c; common 32@35c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand is light. Sales in a small way reported at 3¾@4c ₱ lb.

BEANS—The demand for prime white navy continues active, with sales at $2 90@3 00; common can be had at lower figures.

BROOM CORN—Sales are reported at the following quotations: Red and redripped at 5¾@6½c; fair to good green 5¾@5¾c; inferior 5¼@5½c. The market is unchanged in price, with sales reported at 2½@ ₱ lb.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: No. 2, $2 ₱ doz; No. 3, $2 50 ₱ doz; 4, $2 75 ₱ doz; No. 5, $3 ₱ doz; No. 6, $3 25 ₱ doz; carpet brooms, $3 ₱ doz; hotel do, $3 50 ₱ doz; whisk brooms $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 50@75c ₱ doz over quotations.

BAKING POWDER—In 5 lb cans $1 60; ½ do $1 00; 1 lb do $5 00; 5 lb cans $17; 10 lb do, ₱ lb, 40c.

CANDLES—We have nothing new to give the

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾.

NEW YORK, March 6, 1874.

Treasury disbursements $926,000. Customs receipts $372,000. Dry goods imports for the week $3,884,021.

MONEY

very easy at 3@4 per cent. The "Express" says: "The banks failing to place a large amount with government bond dealers at 3 per cent., have notified country correspondents that they cannot receive further deposits and pay interest thereon."

GOLD

ranged at 111¾@111¾, and closed at 111¾. Carrying rates 2@3%. Clearings $35,000,000.

STERLING

closed very dull at $4 83¾@4 84 for sixty days, and $4 87¾@ for sight.

GOVERNMENTS

closed steady.

U. S. coupons, 1881	119¾	5 20s, '67	118
5-20s, '62	116¾	5-20s, '68	118¾
5-20s, '64	115¾	New 5s	114¾
5-20s, '65	118¾	10-40s	112¾
5-20s, '65, new	119¾	Currency 6s	115¾

STATE BONDS

quiet and nominal.

Missouri	95	Virginia, old	34
Tennessee, old	91¾	North Carolina, old	32
Tennessee, new	91¾	North Carolina, new	18
Virginia, new	42		

STOCKS

active, with a decline of ¼@3 per cent. under a pressure to sell and the general depression; Panama dropped from 134 to 130, but later recovered to 133¾. Prices fluctuated considerably, and the market closed dull with a decline established of 1 per cent. in Northwestern common and preferred, Erie, Lake Shore and Wabash, and 1¾ in St. Paul common and preferred. Sales between ten and two o'clock, 165,000 shares, of which 39,000 were Western Union, 21,000 Union Pacific, 14,000 Wabash, 9,000 Pacific Mail, 9,000 Northwest, 12,000 Erie, 11,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 St. Paul, 8,000 New York Central, and 5,000 Rock Island. The immediate cause of the general depression was a report from Washington that Senator Sumner would soon present a bill, authorizing a short or temporary loan to retire all legal tenders issued in excess of $356,000,000, and also to provide for the deficiencies of the government.

Canton	38¾	Mariposa	10
W. U. Telegraph	72¾	Toledo & Wabash	46¾
Quicksilver	29	Do preferred	70
Adams Express	95¾	Fort Wayne	92¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	75	Terre Haute	10
American Express	62	Do preferred	30
U. S. Express	70	Chicago & Alton	104¾
Pacific Mail	42	Do preferred	107¾
New York Central	103	Ohio & Mississippi	29¾
Erie	43¾	Cleve., Col. & Cin.	79¾
Do preferred	69	Burlington & Quincy	120
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	77¾
Do preferred	133	Panama	133
Michigan Central	87	Illinois Central	94¾
Pittsburgh	87¾	Union Pacific	32¾
Northwestern	52¾	Central Pacific bonds	94¾
Do preferred	76¾	Union Pacific bonds	84¾
Rock Island	103¾	Hartford & Erie	1¾
New Jersey Central	103¾	Delaware & Lack	103¾
St. Paul	41¾	Bankers' Bills	4 84¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 6, 1874.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No. 1 spring $1 23; No. 2 $1 20¾ regular, $1 21¾ fresh sold; $1 21¾ seller April, $1 25¾ seller May; No. 3 $1 15¾@1 16. Corn in demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 61¼c spot, 67½@61¾c April, 64¾c bid May; rejected 57¾c. Oats dull; 35¾c bid cash; 36¾c bid May. Rye steady with moderate demand; No. 1 fresh 85¾c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 $1 82; No. 3 $1 37@1 40.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Cotton firmly held at 16¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 96¾@97c. Wheat 1@2c higher; No. 2 Chicago $1 52; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 55; Iowa spring $1 49. Rye heavy at 96@97c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn—more doing; new Western mixed 75¾@76c; white 78@82½c. Oats in fair demand; mixed Western 61¾@63c. Hay, hops, sugar, molasses and rice unchanged. Coffee steady at 20¾c. Eggs heavy at 22c. Turpentine heavy at 47c. Pork firmer at $16. Beef and cut meats unchanged; prime Western long clear 8½c; short clear 9c. Lard firmer at 9.7-16@9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Beeves—Receipts, 850 head, making 9,150 for four days, against 5,110 same time last week. Market quiet but firm at previous quotations.

Sheep — Receipts 3,300 head, making 11,670 for four days, against 7,250 for same time last week. The dullness and depression noted yesterday was even more marked to-day; a few fair to good sold $@$6¼, and one car load extra fine wool $7 15; quotations $4 50@5 50 for common to strictly prime.

Swine—Receipts 1,340 head. None offered alive; dressed steady at $6 75@7 50 for city, and $6 50@7 00 for Western.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Wool firmer and higher. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 56@57c; extra 55@56c; medium 55@56c; coarse 53@56c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 50@53c; medium 54@56c; coarse 53@56c. Combing washed 65@70c; combing unwashed 46@48c. Canada combing 60@65c. Fine unwashed 36@38c; coarse and medium washed 36@38c; tub washed 54@56½c. Extra and merino pulled 46@48c; No. 1 and superfine pulled 45@50c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Cotton firm at 15¾c. Flour, wheat, corn and barley quiet and unchanged. Rye steady at $1 06. Oats steady at 44@50c. Provisions strong. Pork firm at $15 00@15 25. Lard—demand fair and market firm; steam 9¾c; kettle 10@10½c. Bulk meats—demand good at 7½c; clear rib 7¾c. Bacon—demand active and prices advanced at 6¾@6¾@8¾@8¾c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 96c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Business continues to improve with the jobbers and agents representing prints, shawls, dress goods and hosiery, and they are more actively employed. Commission men in moderate request at nominally steady prices, but low grades of bleached and fancy cottons are very strong. Cottonades are active. Paper cambrics are selling at 8c. Green prints are very quick. Dress fabrics and black silks are doing better.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Flour in improved demand; superfine $5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota, extra family $6 75@7 25; State, Ohio and Indiana, $7 50@8 00. Wheat dull; red $1 60@1 65; amber $1 70@1 75; white $1 75@1 85. Rye steady at 90c. Corn firm; yellow 75@76c. Oats dull; white 57@62; mixed 57c. Whisky steady at 97c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 6.—Cotton firm at 13¾@14¼c. Flour quiet at $5 25@8 00. Wheat quiet at 1 30@1 50. Corn firm; 75@76c. Oats dull; 45@50c. Bacon shoulders 6½c; clear rib 8½c; clear 9½c. Hams shoulders 7½c; clear rib 9¾c; clear 9¾c. Sugar cured hams 12½c. Whisky steady at 97c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—Flour quiet at 15¾c. Flour and corn quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 40@1 45. Oats dull at 63c. Pork $15. Bulk shoulders 5½c; clear rib 7½c; clear 8¾@8½c. Bacon shoulders 6¼c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 8¾c. Bacon shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 9¾c; clear 9¾c. Sugar cured hams 12¾c. Whisky steady at 97c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 6.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady; No 2 white Wabash $1 60; No 2 $1 46; amber Michigan $1 47@1 47¾. Corn a shade better; high mixed seller April 67c, seller May 69c, seller June 70c. Oats dull; No. 2, 47c. Cloverseed $5 25.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—Flour quiet; superfine $5 38@6 25. Wheat active; No 1 Milwaukee $1 25; No 2 do $1 23@1 23¾. Oats scarce and firm; No 2, 42c. Corn 66c spot. Rye steady with moderate demand: No 1 fresh 80@81c. Barley active; No 2 $1 60; No 3, $1 37.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—Wheat quiet; No 1 red $1 56; No 2, $1 45. Corn steady; old mixed 67@68c; new 64@65c. Oats steady; No 1 State 49c; No 2, 47c. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, March 6.—Cotton firm; middling 15½c. Flour steady at $5 50@9 50. Corn steady. Oats steady at 58@59c. Pork active at 16@16 25. Lard active at 9¾@10c. Bacon active at 7½@9@9c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, March 6.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee club $1 58. Corn unchanged. Oats quiet. Barley inactive.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Italy	March 7		Liverpool.
Rhein	March 7		Bremen.
Elysia	March 7		Glasgow.
Adriatic	March 7		Liverpool.
St. Laurent	March 7		France.
State of Virginia	March 7		Liverpool.
Cornwall	March 7		Bristol.
Andes	March 7		Cardiff.
City of Montreal	March 7		Liverpool.
Washington	March 7		Havre.
Idaho	March 10		Liverpool.
Herder	March 10		Liverpool.
Abyssinia	March 11		Liverpool.
Canada	March 11		Glasgow.
Silesia	March 12		Hamburg.
Spain	March 14		Liverpool.
Anglia	March 14		Glasgow.
Baltic	March 14		Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	March 14		Liverpool.
Manhattan	March 17		Liverpool.
Calabria	March 18		Liverpool.
Frisia	March 19		Hamburg.
Canada	March 21		Liverpool.
California	March 21		Glasgow.
Lucania	March 21		Liverpool.
Periere	March 21		France.
State of Pennsylvania	March 24		Liverpool.
Glanmigan	March 24		Cardiff.
City of Richmond	March 24		Liverpool.
Ville De Paris	March 28		France.
Minnesota	March 28		Liverpool.
Algeria	March 28		Liverpool.
Italia	March 28		Liverpool.
Australia	March 28		Glasgow.
Republic	March 28		Liverpool.
City of Paris	March 28		Liverpool.
Westphalia	March 28		Hamburg.
Wisconsin	March 31		Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Pennsylvania	March 12		Liverpool.
Nederland	March 11		Antwerp.
Ohio	March 19		Liverpool.
Vaderland	March 26		Antwerp.
Indiana	March 26		Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Parthia	March 7		Liverpool.
Olympic	March 14		Liverpool.
Hecla	March 21		Liverpool.
Marathon	March 28		Liverpool.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Nurnberg	March 14		Bremen.
Baltimore	March 28		Bremen.

MANUFACTURERS.

Wayne Iron and Steel Works

BROWN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF

IRON AND STEEL

Office and Works—COR. TENTH STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY, (near Union Depot)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROTHERS,

Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

37 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia Address, WARING BROTHERS & CO. 30 Walnut Street.

PITT-BURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, March 7, 1874. }

REMARKS—The market continues very dull for crude as well as refined; buyers are shy and not inclined to operate just at this time, and we have seldom seen so less inclination to purchase. The good time for producers has been again postponed, for how long is more than we can say—the truth is the supply is largely in excess of the demand. Below will be found the sales in the oil regions as reported.

CRUDE.

Dullness and inactivity was the ruling features of the market; buyers scarcely putting in appearance. The sales were at

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls Union ..... $1 70@1 75
1,000 bbls United 1 70

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market continues very dull. There is scarcely anything doing. The nominal rates are by the car load 12¾c, and in a jobbing way at the usual advance.

TITUSVILLE, March 6.—The "Courier" says: The market was quiet, but the bears were successful. On upper road in the morning there were a few transactions at $2 02¾; but prices gradually declined during the day, and at the close $1 92½ was the ruling figure. At Oil City there was little doing at $1 92¾ for pipe and $1 97¾ for gravity, being about the average prices. At Parker there was little change, but the feeling was weaker at the close. Sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot	$2 02¾
200 bbls upper road, spot	2 00
400 bbls upper road, spot	1 97½
500 bbls upper road, spot	1 97½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 95
500 bbls upper road, spot	1 95
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 93¾
500 bbls upper road, spot	1 92½
500 bbls upper road, spot	1 92½
1,000 bbls Parkers, spot, Union	1 75
1,000 bbls Parkers, spot, Tuna	1 70
2,000 bbls Parkers, spot, United	1 70

ROUSEVILLE, March 6.—Market dull; can't quote. BRADDOCK'S CENTER, March 6.—Market dull and nothing doing. Can't give figures.

TIDIOUTE, March 6.—All wells $1 62½@1 65.

PARKER'S, March 6.—Market quiet, nothing doing and weak at $1 80.

TITUSVILLE, March 6.—Market quiet and nothing doing at $1 90@1 92½.

PARKER'S, March 6.—Market quiet with only small sales. Prices: Pipe $1 75; United $1 72½. Other lines $1 70.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Closing 5.—The market was weak and no demand. Prices were unsettled, closing steadily at concessions. Sales 4,000 bbls crude in bulk at 6½c; 1,000 bbls do 6¾c; 2,000 bbls refined, resale contract, 15¾c; 5,000 bbls do, resale contract, last half March 15¾c; 2,500 bbls each, May and June, 16½c. Cases 20@20½c. Naphtha quiet; 1,500 bbls sold at 8¾c. Philadelphia steadier; 5,000 bbls refined sold last half March at 14¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Market quiet; S. W. 14½c; crude 6½c; cases 20c; naphtha nominal; fixtures, March 14¾c; April, 15@15½c; May, 15¾@16c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvey	Vesta O W	480
McKelvey	Star O W	476
Stevenson	Sunbeam O W	92
S W Young	Iron City O W	323
McKelvey	Hutchinson O W	237
Stevenson	Central O W	1,156
Bushnell	Crystal O W	463
McKelvey	Cosmos O W	154
Duncan	Continental O W	1,725

Crude oil received by Rail and River.

	Bbls		Bbls
Vesta O W	480	Central O W	1,156
Star O W	476	Crystal O W	463
Sunbeam O W	83	Cosmos O W	154
Iron City O W	323	American	1,725
Hutchinson O W	237		
Total			5,088

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R., and P. F. H.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & Prew	Warden, Frew & Co	854

PITT-BURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, March 6, 1874. }

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle since our last report have been light both of through and way stock. The market toward the close ruled active. The offerings were about the same as usually offer here. The demand for good stock cattle remains fair, and all the offerings held at fair prices changed hands. Most of the cattle were shipped out, and at this writing the yards wear a deserted appearance.

Following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 62; extra 1,300 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime, 1,200 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; good, 1,100 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 1,100 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $4 75 to $5 00; stockers, fine and smooth, $4 50 to $5 00.

Hogs.

The arrival of hogs, though not so heavy as at the first part of the week, are still in excess of the demand. The tendency of prices since the first of the week has been downward. There has been scarcely any demand for shipment to Philadelphia, buyers getting all the hogs they wanted on commission. While this state of affairs remains the market can not improve. Prices a shade lower than yesterday. Following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $6 10 to $6 20; prime Philadelphia $5 90 to 6 00; prime Yorkers, $5 40; fair Yorkers, $5 25; common, $5.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep since our last report have been light. The market toward the close ruled active and firm, the feeling being better than at the opening on Tuesday; although the run was much heavier than last week, prices were well sustained, there being very little if any change in prices. At this writing everything is sold and shipped, and trade for the week virtually over. Following were the closing rates:

PRICES.

Extra 100 ℔s, fine wool, $6 25 to $7 00; prime 95 ℔s, fine wool, $6 45 to $6 75; prime 90 ℔s, fine wool, $6 40 to $6 50; good 85 ℔s, $6 10 $6 25.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, March 7, 1874. }

Complete stagnation is the best term that we can apply to the condition of the market for pig iron this week, as there are literally no transactions, except for very small lo's which are required to keep up furnaces, and are even then sold at or below the cost of production. As the spring advances we must expect some change; for our mills are using up large quantities of iron every day, and will soon exhaust the stocks which were bought during December and January, and must either buy more stock or stop their works.

We therefore expect to see a more active demand before very long—but it is impossible now to say whether the price will be above or below that obtained during January.

We are reported the following sales:

BITTUMOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

100 tons gray forge ..... $8 00—cash.
200 tons No. 1 mill, red short, at furnace ..... 30 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 2 foundry ..... 28 00—4 mos
50 tons clear gray forge and mottled 27 00—cash.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

200 tons No. 1 mill iron ..... $29 00—4 mos
40 tons No. 1 mill iron ..... 30 00—4 mos

CHARCOAL BLOOMS.

100 tons charcoal ..... $90 00—4 mos

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

March 5.—The market has ruled steady during the past week, so far as relates to prices, and we do not make any change in the quotations. The demand has been light and the movement rather dull and almost wholly in a small way.

We quote as follows:

AMERICAN.

No. 1 Anthracite foundry	$36 00@36 50—4 mos
No. 2 Anthracite foundry	34 00@ —4 mos
No. 1 Bituminous foundry	34 50@35 00—4 mos
No. 2 Bituminous foundry	31 00@33 00—4 mos
No. 1 charcoal, hot blast	43 00@49 00—4 mos
Close gray forge	29 00@30 00—4 mos
Gray forge	28 00@31 00—4 mos
Car wheel	50 00@51 00—4 mos
Car wheel, high	55 00@55 00—4 mos

SPECIAL BRANDS.

Warner's American Scotch, rolling at $37 to $37 50. Massillon $36 50@37 00. Scotch pig quiet and quotations nominal. Iron ores range from $9 50 to $10—daily days and four months.

Eglinton	$40 00@42 00—4 mos
Monkland	40 00@43 00—4 mos

—Commercial Review.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

C A Carpenter, 305 bars iron; Fahnestock & M, 25 bxs tin ware; F W Jenkins & Bro, 100 bbls flour, 500 sks do; W P Townsend, 1st rivets; Laughlin & Co, 4 cars limestone; Graff, B & Co, 2 do; neymer Bros, 1 cad tea; Bruch & P, 4 obls tallow; C J Johnston, 1 horse; M Holler, 2 obs cheese; Voigt, M & Co, 6 bbls apples, 7 bbls eggs, 2 sks 1 seed, 6 kegs butter; W H Graff & Co, 25 tubs butter; Kiel & R, 182 bags oats; W Flacus & Son, lot of goods; H Rea Jr, 9 sks c seed, 3 bbls eggs; W F Herron, 2 cars hay; W E Schmeriz & Co, 1 case shawls; J M Hale, 1 piano; C P Markle & Son, 4 bbls c oil; Scobie, R & Co, 15 bbls onion sets; Dahl Wallace, 200 bbls flour; Fannestock W L Co, 600 pigs lead; Hostetter, S & Co, 100 bbls spirits.

PER ELEVATOR.—D G Stewart, 1 car corn: S B Fick 2 cars wheat; Hon k, Mcague 4 do barley; Parr Dannels & S Co, 2 do barley.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Adams & Knox, 300 bbls flour; S Dyer, 5 bxs m sugar; Lusk & Rayner, 100 bbls flour, D H Patterson, 8 bxs m sugar; H P Price & Son, 5 refrigerators, 15 ice chests; J M Hemphill, 1 car staves; Holmes & Co, 1 car lime; R Carson, 8 bbls eggs, 1 bx poultry, 4 pkgs butter, 3 sks m meal; Henry Linz, 21 sks potatoes, 7 bbls eggs, 6 pkgs butter; L L Beck, 4 bbls cider, 2 bbls apples, 4 pkgs butter, 4 bgs potatoes, 4 bbls eggs; John Herbst, 2 pkgs butter, 10 bbls apples; Beymer, Bauman & Co, 9 bbls apples; A J Nellis & Co, 3 pkgs castings, 2 cells rope; George Otwt, 2 bales hops; T H Nevin & Co, 33 sks kegs; D Whiters, 16 sks flour, 1 bbl do; Hahnestock, H & S, 18 sks eggs; Beckfield & M, 66 sks flour; Jno Aiston & Son, 1 car lumber; Joseph Craig, 10 bbls flour; McKinley & Mustang, 1 car shingles; R & C Maginn, 100 bbls flour, 11 empt bxs; Henry C Rhodes, 2 cars staves and h; Voigtley, K & Co, 1 car hay; I W Huntsman & Co, 1 lot new furniture; Isaac Oesch, 33 bbls apples; S Mercer & Son, 8 bbls apples; Lewis, Bailey, D & Co, 3 cars f brick; Jas Miller, 1 car s pipe.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

H Langkamp & Son, 55 bbls b lard; A S Gilmore, 5 bbls tobacco; E Fox & Co, 12 bbls apples; H J Voskamp & Co, 50 bxs starch, 100 bbls flour, 400 sks do; Graff & Co, 3 pkgs castings; Pritchard Bros, 2 hhds tobacco; Head, Carson & Co, 2 pkgs eggs; Schomaker & Co, 15 tcs hams, 100 bbls flour; A S Holbrook, 1 bbl sals leg; Beckfield & M, 66 sks fl

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, March 7, 1874

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, March 6, 1874.

	Cents.
Gracy, John, Middle Spring, Pa	3
Gordon, Maggie, Princeton, Ind	1
Jones, Mary, Cincinnati, O	3
Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn	3
White, Duncan, Allegheny Pa	3

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Funeral of Edwin Errett.

The remains of Edwin Errett were interred yesterday afternoon, in Chartiers cemetery, from the family residence near Mansfield. There was a large attendance, and the services were of the most solemn and impressive character.

Church Fair.

The Penn Avenue Baptist Church, of East Liberty, will hold a fair Thursday and Friday evenings, March 12th and 13th, in Liberty Hall, for the benefit of the building fund. A good supper may be expected. Other attractions will be announced next week.

Fire Bell and Tower for the South Side.

A sub-committee of the Board of Fire Commissioners last evening let the contract for the construction of a bell tower and the striking apparatus to be located at the Walton engine house, East Birmingham, to Messrs. Gamewell & Co. for $3,500. The tower is to be fifty feet high, sixteen feet square at the base, with stone foundation, substantially built and to be put up that it can be taken apart and its location changed if desired. An electro magnetic bell striker, with all the appliances, connections, etc., to be provided and the bell put in place ready for use.

Important Argument by Eminent Counsel.

In the United States District Court, this morning, an argument will be had in an equity proceeding between William A. Gilmore and the Derby Coal Company, of Clearfield county, the question at issue being the amount of interest said company shall pay to the plaintiff. The plaintiff will be represented by Hon. Jeremiah S. Black and Hon. William A. Wallace, Democratic Senator from Clearfield county, and the defendants, by Hon. Judge Barrett, an eminent lawyer, also of Clearfield, and our townsman George Shiras, *Jr.* A. de Sotelde, *Jr.*, represents the interests of the Coal Company. The amount involved is about $200,000.

Allegheny City Property.

The City Property Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting in the Select Council chamber last evening, at which the contract for repaving the Diamond weigh scales was awarded to H. W. Mucker for the sum of $30 25; and the contract for shelving the clerk's office to Fred. Kutermier at $112 75.

A bill of $347 30 for extra work done on the Ninth ward engine house by Mr. Alexander, was approved; and a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Smith, McBriar and Hastings, was appointed to receive bids for office furniture; also, a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Price, Smith and Burton, to examine the roof of the market house and report its condition; also, a sub-committee to have a well dug at the Troy Hill engine house, consisting of Messrs. Hastings, Klicker and Burton.

The contract for repairing Columbia engine house, was awarded to Robert Blair at $277.00, and the contract for furnishing lightning rods for the Ninth ward engine house and the City Hall, to Charles Reader at twenty-eight cents per foot.

A resolution authorizing the setting apart of two rooms for the Superintendent of City Schools, at $200 per annum for use of fire, room, gas, coal, &c., was passed, and the Clerk was directed to notify the Board of Poor Directors that the same rent per annum would be charged them for the use of two rooms, when the Committee adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Oates company have fully demonstrated their ability to produce the opera of the "Grand Duchess." They did so once more last night, at the benefit of Mrs. Oates, with complete satisfaction to a very large and cultured audience. No better "Duchess" than Mrs. Oates could be desired; Crane is the ideal Boum; Allen, who can look like more different people than any other human being, is unsurpassed as Puck; Drew is a capital Fritz; Woodfield, the agile, does Paul to the life; and the pretty Miss Larkelle proves a most bewitching Wanda. What more could one have! The three performances of the Grand Duchess here have been attended with unqualified success. The last appearances of the company take place this afternoon and evening. Madame Angot's Child will be given at the matinee, and Fortunio, which made so much fun last Saturday night, will furnish the evening entertainment.

Academy of Music.

Two entertainments will be given by Carncross & Dixey's minstrels to-day—matinee and evening. Those who are wise in their day and generation make sure of seats by engaging them in advance at Bach's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street, or at the Academy box-office.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The popular matinee at this house commences at two o'clock P. M. The evening performance an hour later, hours unalloyed fun, the old Varieties is the place.

Old Folks Concerts.

The popular Old Folks Concert Troupe of Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard will give three of their delightful entertainments in Library Hall, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, next week. Their novel entertainments have been exceedingly popular in New York and Philadelphia, and are drawing immense audiences. The sale of seats will commence at Kleber & Bro.'s, Wood street, Tuesday morning, March 10th.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Elias Paul and George W. Settlemeyer, creditor, trading as Paul & Settlemeyer, of Wilmore, Cambria county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

H. D. Ault and C. Comforth, partner as Ault & Comforth, of Smethport, McKean county, were adjudged bankrupts on petition of A. D. Bank, creditor.

The petition of the Enterprise Savings bank of Allegheny county, creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain claims against the estate of W. S. Colwell, of this city, bankrupt, presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

The assignee report of the sale of certain real estate of Lowrie Childs of Allegheny, bankrupt, situated in said city, was presented and sale confirmed.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of the Tenth Ward bank vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co, went to the jury under charge of Judge Kirkpatrick.

Joseph B. Wilson and Ann Wilson, his wife, in right of the latter, vs. Samuel Shaner and Henry Tilaker. This case, which was tried before Judge Kirkpatrick, was an action of ejectment for a piece of property in Moon township. John Wilson, father of Joseph B. Wilson, bequeathed a part of his farm to his son for life-time use. After the will was registered Joseph Wilson deeded his life estate to his wife, and about two years after the property was sold to Shaner at Sheriff's sale, and he took possession. The property was sold as the husband's, and it was claimed that Shaner took no title whatever by virtue of the Sheriff's sale, inasmuch as the property did not belong to John B. Wilson, but to his wife. After the trial proceeded some time, the plaintiff took a nonsuit.

In the case of Jacob Huber *et ux* vs. Michael Klee, a slander suit, which has been previously reported, and which was on trial before Judge White, a verdict for the plaintiff was returned for $1 cents.

The case of Pierce Simmott vs. John Mullen is on trial before Judge White. The plaintiff is a building contractor, and contracted with the defendants to put up some houses. During the construction of them a hill behind the buildings slid down, damaging the houses considerably. Suit was accordingly entered by the contractor against Mullen to recover damages, alleging that the defendant should have protected the buildings by means of a wall.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Samuel Lane and wife vs. Robert Henderson, a verdict for the defendant was rendered, as well as in the case of Wm. Lynch vs. R. J. W. Witherspoon, tried together and previously reported.

Five cases, in which James O'Hanlon appears as plaintiff vs. the City Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh; the Allegheny Insurance Company, the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the Hibernia Insurance Company, of Ohio, and the National Insurance Company, are on trial before Judge Sterret. These are actions to recover on policies of insurance.

John Freshwater vs. Stewart Shepard; action to recover for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $64 42.

In the matter of the application of the Bismarck Building and Loan Association for a charter of incorporation, a final order was granted.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Wm. McMillen and John Stapleton were convicted of the larceny of a watch.

Washington Coffman, charged on oath of John Hart, was found guilty of false pretense.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Meyers, charged on oath of Lucy Elkins with larceny, the accused was found guilty, but recommended by the jury to the mercy of the Court.

Charles Brooks plead guilty to the larceny of some clothing, and was sent to the Workhouse for one year.

James Oyler and Patrick Mack were convicted of the larceny of a piece of cloth from the store of Wilson & Lowe.

John Nelson plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Swoon, John Purcell, Edward Young and Absolom Davis, a nolle pros. was allowed as to the last three on payment of costs by defendants.

Commonwealth vs. James Morgan, charged on oath of Henry N. Wentzell, with the larceny of a watch. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

P. M. McGuirk.	Michael Holeran.
Henry Fiel r.	Alfred H. Stockton.
John Kennedy.	John McCallister.
Fra k McCartner.	Paul Martz.
Francis Hoffman.	Michael Hanlon.
John Cline.	Wm. Mitchell.
Michael Moran.	John Dieterith.
Kate Kelly *alias* Kate Smith.	Fred. Thomas.
Thomas Holt.	John Sellmon.
Dietrick Schlutter.	John Nelson.

THE LOST WATER BONDS.

Hearing in the Conspiracy Case.

A History of the Bond Hypothecation.

The Parties Who Negotiated the Loan.

Jamison, the Philadelphia Broker, Tells What he Knows--Interesting Information--Whereabouts of Grier.

Before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, the long delayed hearing in the case of John Ross, Thomas S. Blair, Robert S. Dickson, Frank Ardary, and Robert J. Grier, charged, on oath of Peter Dressler, county detective, with conspiracy, was proceeded with. The information, which grew out of the hypothecation of Pittsburgh water bonds in Philadelphia, it will be remembered, sets forth that the detendants named "did conspire, confederate and agree among themselves to appropriate and convert to their own use certain bonds, the property of the city of Pittsburgh, to the amount of $296,000, with intent to defraud said city out of the same."

At two o'clock, the time appointed for the hearing, there had assembled such a crowd at the office of the magistrate that it was found necessary to adjourn to one of the court rooms.

District Attorney Bayne and Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth and Messrs. Marshall, Brown and Acheson appeared for the defendants. The first witness called was B. K. Jamison, the Philadelphia banker, who testified as follows:

THE PHILADELPHIA TRANSACTION.

B. K. Jamison, sworn and examined by Col. Bayne—I reside at Philadelphia, and am in the banking and brokerage business; I know R. J. Grier, John Ross, Thomas S. Blair, Thomas Dickson; do not know Frank Ardary; have known Blair since about October 1st, 1873; had no business with him previous to bond transactions; the other parties I became acquainted with as agents for the Nation Trust Company; I was introduced to Mr. Dickson by my partner, Mr. Stewart; it was about the time of the closing of that insitution; I negotiated loans for this company with the bonds as collateral; with the exception of the street bonds, $90,000, they were similar; the other bonds were $240,000; they were Pittsburgh water bonds; have none of the bonds with me; the notes given for negotiation amounted to a quarter of a million of dollars; the notes were mostly for $25,000 each.

THE STREET BONDS.

I think the first notes were $7,200 each; Mr. Thos. S. Blair brought the first notes to me; he had $80,000 notes signed by officers of the Nation Trust Company; I did not accept the notes; the party with whom I was negotiating preferred individual notes, and agreed to take Mr. Blairs notes; they were to be at ninety with the bonds as collateral; I prepared the notes and Mr. Blair signed them, although at first demurring; they have been redeemed by the city; $6,000 more bonds were requiring and were sent by the Trust company; the next batch of bonds were sent by two messengers from the Trust company;

ROSS AND THE BOOK KEEPER.

Mr. Ross was one and the book keeper of the Nation Trust Company the other, I think; can't state the amount of the bonds; it was between $55,000 and $60,000; the notes accompanying this lot were signed by Robert Dickson, President, two notes of $25,000 each; Mr. Ross did the most of the talking; think the book keeper had the notes; they were both together to my office; I understood Mr. Dickson was worth a million dollars; the other bonds were delivered by different messengers, but can't name them.

THE DICKSON ARDARY AND GRIER NOTES.

One Mr. Blair, connected with the bank brought some; think third lot were $50,000 and the notes were of Robert Dickson individually; 60,000 bonds were pledged for these notes; cant say who brought the balance, some of the bank officers; Mr. Grier may have never brought one lot given him at the bank; the next notes was $25.000 for which $30,000 bonds were put up; the note was that of Frank Ardery; the next was signed by Mr. Grier as cashier, that lot was $24,000, $30,000 bonds were pledged for that: the next lot was $27,000, Robert J. Grier cashier, with $30,000 bonds as collateral; [next was two lots, first note $17,000 signed R. J. Grier cashier with $26,000 bonds as collateral; one note of $5.000 with $6,000 bonds the note signed by R. J. Grier individually.

PROCEEDS FOR THE NATION BANK.

This embraces all, and the proceeds were placed to the credit of the Nation Trust Company; these negotiations run about forty-five days, from October 1, 1873; during that time I had no conversation with Thos. S. Blair, except as stated about the first notes; at that time he represented that he was in the interest of a prominent Trust company of Pittsburgh; that they had a surplus of bonds of Pittsburgh and needed money; I did not know him before, but had known him by reputation; told him it was hard to get money in those panicky times, but that Pittsburgh bonds stood high, and I might be able to get some; in the afternoon of the same day I informed him that I had succeeded; he seemed pleased, and telegraphed to the company. [Form of water bond shown witness.] This is not exactly the same print of bond; we have frequently sold the Pittsburgh bonds through our office, procuring them from Townsend, Wheelen & Co., the city's agent.

MEETING AT THE NATION BANK.

I came here about the time the Nation Trust Company was closing; met Blair at the depot and gave him our account current; he took it and came back asking me to meet him at the bank at TWO P. M.; I attended and found a number of persons there with attorneys Mr. Dickson and Mr. Friday were there; could not name all those present; the account carried showed them owing us about $9,000; it has not been settled with us; we hold against it $4,000 of bonds; it is not yet settled.

NO OTHER BUSINESS WITH MR. BLAIR.

To Mr. Swartzweldar—Did not know Mr. Blair before October 1st, 1873, except by reputation; it was the party I was negotiated with that preferred an individual note; the parties were Messrs. Newbold, well-established brokers; Mr. Blair at first hesitated, but said he knew all the parties, and they would protect him; the $50,000 bonds offered were not registered, they were in blank; if they are in blank and can be registered, we take them; don't know what right Mr. Blair had with them; presume he obtained it from the Trust Company.

THE BONDS IDENTIFIED.

[Notes of the bank presented.]

To Mr. Bayne—I recognize those as the Blair notes.

[Thirty-third street bond handed witness.] Witness: This is the same form and class of street bonds, and has been registered in the same name.

Mr. Marshall, for the defense, admitted that it was one of the identical street bonds, being numbered 33. The magistrate marked his initials upon it.

[Water bonds shown witness.] Witness: These are the water bonds on which the loans were laid; they are the same identical bonds; the notes were similar to the one attached to the bond; the notes are called thunder-and-lightning notes; the bonds were registered in our names; the first ones were in blank.

Q. Were you ever offered by any of these parties or by any messenger any bills receivable? A. I never have and do not know of any.

THE ACTION OF MR. BLAIR.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall—Mr. Blair told me that he came on on behalf of the bank; he said he wanted to raise money on Pittsburgh bonds; he knew the man, and wanted to help them; he did not say he had any pecuniary interest in the bank; he left the $50,000 street bonds; it was not an unusual manner for a bank to try to get money on collateral security during the panic; these thunder-and-lightning notes have been in use since I have been in the business, 1870.

Mr. Marshall—We call these notes cow-catchers. [Laughter.]

THE THUNDER AND LIGHTNING NOTES.

Following is a copy of one of the thunder and lightning or cow-catcher notes.

$7,200 PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1873.

Three months after date I promise to pay to the order of myself, seventy-two hundred dollars without defalcation for value received, having deposited herewith $8,000, city of Pittsburgh seven per cent. loan which I authorize the holder of this note, upon the non-performance of this promise at maturity to sell either at the Broker's Board or at public or private sale, without demanding payment of this note or the debt due thereon, and without further notice, and apply proceeds, or as much thereof as may be necessary to the payment of this note and all necessary expenses and charges, holding myself responsible for any deficiency.

Payable at office of B. K. Jamison & Co. Due January 3, 1874.

THO. S. BLAIR.

MR. BLAIR GOT NO MONEY.

Witness: The money went to the credit of the bank; Mr. Blair did not yet it; the notes brought in by Mr. Blair were ordinary notes; the New bold's required the thunder and lightning or cow-catcher clause in the notes; I suggested Blair on an individual note; this was all the business we have had with Mr. Blair; Mr. Ross and the bookkeeper were the next parties from the bank I met Mr. Blair accidentally at the Union Depot; he took the statement to the bank and at 2 P. M. met at the bank meeting, had no personal knowledge of Mr. Dickson; had no knowledge of Mr. Ardary; met Mr. Grier first in Philadelphia in the early part of November; think he brought some of the bonds; he sent his notes from this city; that is all the knowledge I have of Mr. Grier.

To Mr. Swartzwelder: It is hardly customary for parties to give notes to amount of $50,600 for accommodation.

To Mr. Marshall: There was an error as to $25,000 against Mr. Dickson, beceuse we had charged a note of that amount which we sent here to be signed by Mr. Dickson, but one of Mr. Grier's was sent instead. This squared that matter.

To Mr. Swartzwelder: I would not rank Mr. Grier with George Peabody unless backed by Pittsburgh bonds.

GRIER AND THE BLAIR IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

Wm. J. Friday sworn and examined: Knew all the parties in this case; know the Blair Iron and Steel Company.

Q. Have ever you been in the possesion of Grier a certificate in the Blair Iron and Steel Company for stock to the amount of $25,000? Mr. Marshall objected as not having anything to do with the case.

Mr. Bayne insisted upon the question and an argument took place between the attorneys. Mr. Marshall withdrew his objection on Mr. Bayne promising to connect the certificate with the money got in bonds as collateral for notes.

Witness: I saw a certificate of stock in the Blair Iron and Steel Company in the hands of Mr. R. J. Grier, and my impression is it was for $25,000; saw it two or three weeks before the run on the bank; think it was in the latter part of August; there was a transfer on the back of it; don't remember by whom it was signed; I was a director in the bank; have met Mr. Blair there on various occasions during September, October and November; have met him half a dozen times; have seen him talking with Mr. Dickson and also with Mr. Grier in the back room of the bank.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall: Don't know anything about the genuineness of the certificate; have heard that Mr. Blair had frequent business transactions with the bank; don't know the purpose of his talks with these parties; never understood Mr. Blair to be a stockholder.

GRIER'S WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

Samuel C. Grier sworn: Do not know where my brother Robert J. Grier is.

James Grier sworn: I do not know where my brother Robert is; have heard indirectly from him, by the statement he sent; cannot remember in whose hands I first saw the statement.

At this point the further hearing was adjourned until Wednesday next at 2 P. M.

THE COAL EXCHANGE.

Report from the Business Committee—Conference Among Operators Decided Upon, to Arrange Reduction—Relief Measures—Uniform Prices at Home and Abroad.

A meeting of the Coal Exchange was held yesterday, Mr. H. B. Hays, in the absence of Mr. J. F. Dravo presiding. A. Lysle acted as Secretary.

Messrs. Miller, Hays, O'Neill, Schoonmaker and Lysle, the committee appointed to prepare business for the consideration of the Exchange, submitted the following, which was received:

"Your committee, after careful consideration of the several questions embraced in this report, respectfully recommend:

First. That the Coal Exchange appoint a committee of two or more operators from each pool, to confer with each operator in their respective pools as to the propriety of fixing a reduction in the price of mining and a time for the same to take effect.

Second. And further, believing and knowing that home manufactures are paying as high, if not higher rate for coal for domestic consumption than is paid at Cincinnati and Louisville, we would respectfully recommend that a committee of three be appointed to confer with and ask the co-operation of our manufacturers, as well as coal producers selling to home manufacturers with a view of a reduction in the price of mining, and to take such measures as will best subserve the interests not only of the manufacturers but of the coal operators.

Third. That the coal producers establish such prices from time to time, in the lower markets, as will secure only a fair compensation for the transportation of this particular branch of business, and endeavor by all possible means, by concerted action, to prevent anything like speculation in this great natural product.

Fourth. That the price of coal in barges, at Cincinnati and Louisville, be fixed at not less than eleven cents per bushel, the same to take effect by once.

Fifth. A united and harmonious course of action on the part of shippers in all that pertains to the business in general, believing that each individual shipper will be benefited thereby.

Sixth. A stricter economy in all that pertains to the handling and shipping of coal, especially a reduction of salaries of all employees on our tow boats, and in our offices and stations as will reduce the present cost of transporting coal to the lower markets, and that a committee of seven be appointed by the Coal Exchange, to inquire into and report upon such changes as may be deemed best and practicable.

Seventh. The appointment of a committee to be placed on the roll of the members of the Coal Exchange, and that said committee be further required to examine all rules and by laws that have been made to govern the Exchange, and make them known to the members.

Eighth. That the Coal Exchange memorialize Congress to appropriate $40,000 as recommended by the Ohio river Commissioners, with which to experiment on the chute at Dam No. 1.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, the report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Lysle, it was agreed to allow operators in the third and fourth pools to sell at one-half cent. per bushel lower than the price fixed for first and second pool coal.

Mr. J. C. Richardson moved to reconsider the vote adopting the fourth section of the report. This was agreed to, and an amendment was adopted fixing the minimum price of coal at Cincinnati and Louisville at ten cents per bushel.

The price was subsequently made to include all intermediate points. The terms were fixed at half cash and the balance in sixty days, the rates to go into effect immediately.

On motion the chair was authorized to appoint the different committees, and to notify the persons so appointed.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday next, at ten o'clock.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to the Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the week ending March 4, 1874, and furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., counselors at law and solicitors for American and foreign patents, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Blackboard Rubber—John F. Roenick, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself and Samuel E. Gill, same place. Application filed December 29, 1873.

Car Axle Box—John I. Kinsey, South Easton. Application filed February 11, 1873.

Apparatus for Mixing Artificial Fuel—Emile F. Loiseau, Mauch Chunk. Application filed October 4, 1873.

Dumping Wagon—Hamilton Bailey, Harrisburg. Application filed September 20, 1873.

Shaft Coupling—Robert Wetherill, Chester. Application filed January 23, 1874.

Combined Dining and Ironing Table—Louis Berger, Lancaster. Application filed December 5, 1873.

Log Turner for Saw Mills—Edwd. H. Stearns, Erie. Application filed March 21, 1873.

Apparatus for Making Beef Tea—Thomas R. H. Johnson, Washington. Application filed November 6, 1873.

Chest for Teas, Coffees, &c.—George Lillibridge, Little Cooley. Application filed December 1, 1873.

Butter Printing Apparatus—John Matthews, Kirk's Mills. Application filed January 2, 1874.

Millstone Dress for Bone Mills—Isaac Yearsley, Jr., Coatesville. Application filed May 21, 1873.

Core Lifter for Annular Rock Drills—Gideon Frisbee, Reading. Application filed January 21, 1873.

Folding Chair—John J. Baer, Lancaster, assignor of one-half his right to M. V. B. Coho, same place. Application filed August 23, 1873.

Gage Cock for Steam Boilers—Robert P. Ross, Bethlehem, Application filed August 1, 1873.

Railroad Car Stove—James Wilson, Doylestown. Application filed May 27, 1873.

Adjustable Hanger and Loose Pulley Attachment—Charles F. Thayer and Sylvester E. Bunday, Lineville. Application filed January 19, 1874.

OHIO.

Wheel for Vehicles.—W. W. Crane, Tippecanoe City.

Saw Jointer.—E. Gowdy, Petterville.

Stop Valve.—B. F. Wilson, Salem.

Pressure Regulator for Fluids.—D. T. Casement, Painville.

Car Brake.—To same person.

Method of Treating Sheet Iron for Rolling.—T. James Newbury.

Saw Filing Device.—A. P. Durant, Woodyards.

Paper Folding Attachment for Printing Press.—J. P. Molyneaux, Cleveland.

Crutch.—G. Frantz, Clark county.

Pneumatic Railway Signal.—W. Robinson, Bellefontaine.

RE-ISSUE.

Carriage Seat.—J. Burt, Sandusky.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Sewing Machine Table.—James M. Baird, Wheeling. Application filed June 21, 1873.

Corpse Cooler.—Henry Kersher, Wheeling. Application filed January 12, 1874.

Machine for Canceling Stamps.—Charles J. Goff and Elmer B. Hursy, Clarksburg. Application filed November 1, 1873.

THE ALLEGHENY POOR.

Meeting of the Board of Directors.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny Board of Poor Directors was held in the Common Council Chamber, Allegheny City, last evening, the full Board being present.

The minutes of the last regular meeting, and of committee meetings, were read and approved, when the report of the Steward was read and received. The report showed that at present there are one hundred and fifty-one inmates in the poor department and forty in the insane department of the Home. During the month of February there were distributed for outdoor relief, $694 in cash, $1,362 50 worth of groceries, 52½ worth of meat, two thousand and ten bushels of coal and one hundred and sixty-eight pairs of shoes.

The Finance Committee was authorized to borrow funds sufficient for the payment of the bills.

The Committee on Improvements presented their report, concerning fitting up the third story of the Home for the use of females, and several minor matters, which was received.

The salary of the physician to the Home was next considered, and fixed at $1,000 for the year ensuing March 1st next, and the question of allowing discount to certain persons for paying off the mortgages on the Poor Farm was referred to the Finance Committee.

Orders were directed to be drawn on the regular poor fund for the payment of bills to the amount of $5,269 60, and an order of $105 55 in favor of John Pentecost for the payment of commission on sale of Poor Farm lots.

The physician to the Home was empowered to appoint druggists for filling prescriptions, and the Supply Committee to procure suitable furniture for the new rooms.

The appointment of the Rev. Mr. Weaver as German Chaplain of the Home was ratified, when the Board adjourned.

For all the new books, late papers and magazines, and for fine stationery and notions, go to Gildenfenny & Hess', 45 Fifth avenue, as it is the cheapest place in the city. They give twenty per cent. off on purchases of one dollar and upward.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Annual Report of the City Superintendent.

Interesting Statistics, Recommendations, &c.

Mr. George J. Luckey, City Superintendent of Public Schools, favors us with an advance copy of his fifth annual report, being for the school year ending September 1st, 1873. It is quite a large octavo volume covering some two hundred and thirty-nine pages, and is gotten up by Messrs. Jackson & McEwen in very creditable style. The report is very full, and contains much interesting and useful information concerning the common schools of the city. We give below such extracts as we have room to publish this morning:

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Population of city (census of 1870)	84,076
Population of South side (census of 1870)	35,139
Total population	121,215
Annual enrollment of pupils	20,282
Average monthly enrollment	14,417
Average daily attendance	11,965
Expended for teaching, not including night school	$190,503 46
Incidental, janitor, repairs, &c	59,614 43
Average cost per pupil, including both these items	22 27
Total amount raised by taxation during the year	407,372 31
Total expenditures	384,836 20
Total bonded indebtedness	874,965 41
Floating indebtedness	39,826 62

The total number of buildings is 51, with 391 rooms, of which 309 rooms are used for school purposes. The seating capacity of rooms in use is 15,796, while the total seating capacity of the buildings is 19,264. The average number of teachers, including principals employed during the year, was 324. The total value of apparatus, maps, &c., in use was $7,844, and the total value of school property $1,790,500. The amount paid for teaching was $206,303 48.

The volume contains reports at length from each of the Principals of the sub-school districts, occupying altogether about one hundred and fifty-five pages.

Mr. Luckey makes some important comments and suggestions regarding special subjects which should command the attention of every school director and all friends of common school education. Drawing and music recommends as heretofore, but we regret to state that our experience has been that teachers generally take but little interest in either. The former, many of them have hindered because of additional labor and trouble put upon them, as they believe, while the latter they welcome only because of the relief afforded during the time the music teacher has charge of the room. Both of these branches should be a pleasure to them.

DRAWING.

The opposition to the action of the Board in making drawing a required study, says the Superintendent, comes from the same source, and is the same in all respects, as the opposition to the organization of a Free School System in 1834.

"We have been slow to recognize what the educators in other nations have long acted upon, viz: That drawing is the basis of most branches of technical education, and that the education of the whole people in this subject is the most certain and powerful means toward the production of skilled workmen. The wealth of nations and of localities depends largely upon the skill of their working people; hence, in a pecuniary point of view, every community—especially every great manufacturing center like our own—should look well to the thorough and complete education of its whole people. The mere action of the Central Board in declaring drawing one of the branches to be taught in the public schools does not, of itself, secure the desired result; the action of the Board must be seconded by public sentiment in favor of the measure. The success which has attended our Board is complete and comprehensive—it is not an experiment, it has been thoroughly tried, and comes to us approved by many witnesses. If we have failed in any respect thereof it will not be the fault of the system adopted, but the lack of co-operation on the part of teachers and parents.

MUSIC.

In reference to this subject the Superintendent says: The introduction of music into the public schools of the city, like the introduction of every new study, was strongly opposed by many of our School Directors, parents, and other citizens; but its success, however, has proved the wisdom of those who labored to introduce and to retain it as one of the regular school studies.

He suggests that in the future the teaching of the Theory of Music be intrusted to the regular teacher of the room, and that instead of one or two special teachers, have entire charge of the subject.

In order to carry this plan out successfully, the Board of Education should require the Principal of each of the several schools to so arrange his recitation schedule as to require half an hour's instruction in the Theory of Music by the teacher who visits the school three days of each week. At present the teaching is principally done by the regular Music Teacher, who visits weekly or twice in each of the several schools of their respective districts. If the plan I have already suggested were adopted, there would be a saving of from four to five thousand dollars on the present annual expenditure for teaching this branch; besides, I believe that the instruction given would, on account of the extra time given, be more thorough and satisfactory.

Special schools, which appear so be a hobby with our excellent superintendent, are recommended.

CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

Of the 330 teachers employed, fifty-seven of them were males, and 273 females, and were classed as follows:

Principals	33
Teachers in High school (not including Prin.)	17
Teachers in grammar schools	66
Teachers in medium schools	71
Teachers in primary schools	146
Teachers in music	6

They received their education in the following institutions:

College	26
Pittsburgh High School	39
Pittsburgh Normal School	39
Private schools	96
Academies and private schools	96
Public schools	41

45 have taught over 15 years, 56 from 10 to 15 years, 118 from 5 to 10 years, 103 from 1 to 5 years, and 8 less than 1 year.

BUILDINGS AND LOCATIONS.

Of the fifty-one school buildings in the city, thirty-five are brick, fifteen frame, and one stone; eight are single room houses. The new buildings that have been erected within the last few years in every part of the city, and which were intended by their projectors only to supply the wants of the several districts for the next decade of years, are already, in many cases, filled to overflowing, and new buildings or additions to the present ones will have to be erected within a very short time.

In the territory added to the city, there are several fine school buildings, but a number of the districts in this territory have buildings entirely unfit for use. The directors in most of the districts alluded to, however, have already taken steps toward the erection of edifices of sufficient size for the proper accommodation of all the pupils within their respective limits.

In conclusion the superintendent says: I am justly proud of a corps of teachers who manifest sufficient interest in the great work in which they are engaged to give thus largely of their own time to properly fit themselves for the responsibilities which it imposes.

WILKINS TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

Singular Financial Management—No Settlement of Accounts for Twelve Years.

The accounts of the School Board of Wilkins township, seem to be in a "mixed up" condition, owing to the fact that, as far back as 1860, no settlement has been made with either the collectors or the Treasurer, by the Board. The law requires that the Treasurer "shall settle his accounts annually with the directors, in default of which he shall not be re-appointed." He is also required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duty. When the present School Board took charge of affairs, they determined, if possible, to have the "tangled skein" unraveled, and the following is the result of their efforts, as appears from their published statement:

WILKINS SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Wilkins township District School Board, Allegheny county, Pa., for the fiscal year ending June 1st, 1873:

James Kelly, Treasurer, in account with Wilkins School District.

RECEIPTS.

Cash from John Rice, collector, on old duplicates	$ 6,427 88
Cash from Jerry Buzzard, collector for fiscal year ending June 1, 1873	7,335 56
State appropriation	328 89
	$14,182 24

EXPENDITURES.

Sundries, coal and repairs	$ 479 74
Work and material on Braddock's school house	3,293 68
Work and material on McKinney's school house	315 37
School furniture for Braddock's	384 30
Insurance on Braddock's school house, for three years	81 25
Jas. Steel, for lot at Millerstown	470 00
Salary of teachers	2,908 10
Bills for fiscal year ending June 1st, 1873, for which the present Board drew warrants	1,378 09
	$9,310 53
Balance due district	$4,871 71

According to the minutes of the School Board, in our possession, as far back as 1860, no settlement has been made with Collectors or Treasurer, by the Board, and the only evidence we have of settlement is a report of the Township Auditors, dated June 6, 1872, showing balance due James Kelly, Treasurer, $3,519 31, of which report the present Board knows nothing. Mr. Kelly also holds an order for $1,367 58 on the Board, drawn by J. Lang, contractor for Millerstown school house, for material furnished in 1872, which the Board declines to settle until the house is completed.

WILLIAM MCINTOSH, Pres't.,
JAMES P. LANE,
JOHN MCKELVY,
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK,
LUKE B. DAVIDSON,
HENRY R. CHALFANT,
Board of Directors.

The Estimates on Pipes.

Following is a statement of the estimates for pipes, submitted to the Water Committee on Thursday evening, but, at that time, refused to the reporters:

November, 1873	$57,606 44
December, 1873	42,969 39
"Special" estimate	16,636 00
January, 1874	40,630 99
February, 1874	45,876 10
Total	$203,769 90

THE LATE D. A. IN ERRETT.

Action of the Clerks of the Clearing House.

At a meeting of the clerks of the Pittsburgh Clearing House Association, held Friday morning, March 6, 1874, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove, in His wisdom, our friend and associate, Edwin Errett, and as it is appropriate that we make some expression of our sorrow at his untimely demise, Therefore,

Resolved, That in his death our Association has lost one whose promptness and amiability made him beloved by all its members.

Resolved, That we are again reminded of the uncertainty of life; a second time has death entered our circle, and snatched one who gave every promise of long years of usefulness.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy; great as is their loss, they are not without great comfort in view of the life of their departed son, a life against which no word of reproach or censure can be uttered.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the morning papers, and that a copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

G. J. GORMAN, Sec'y.

WM. MONTGOMERY, Allegheny Nat. Bank,
THOS. P. DAY, Union Nat. Bank,
FRED. INGRAHAM, Nat. Bank Commerce,
Committee.

RAILROAD ENGINEERS.

No Advance in Their Wages as Yet—Extreme Reticence Regarding Future Movements.

It having been rumored that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on and after April 1st would pay to their locomotive engineers the rate of wages given them before the 1st of January last, says the Philadelphia *Press*, one of our reporters called upon one of these workmen yesterday and ascertained that no formal announcement to that effect had been made, and that as far as he could determine from present appearances no such action was apprehended, although it is most earnestly desired, as a matter of course.

The engineers are greatly aggrieved at the numerous misrepresentations which have been made concerning them and their proceedings at the Cleveland Convention, and are very reticent as to their future movements. Although a strike is unprethended, no apparent preparations for such have been made, and it is supposed that in the event of the occurrence of a demand for a higher rate of compensation, the movement would be universal, and work upon all the railroads in the country will be stopped at one time. After the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Company, which takes place upon Tuesday next, it is presumed affairs will reach a focus, but until then everything will proceed as usual.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

A Fayette County Homicide.

Mr. Isaac Hutchinson, Constable of Fayette county, yesterday evening brought to the lock-up John Donahue, for safe keeping, previous to his commitment to the Fayette county prison on a charge of murder. The accused was arrested at Parnassus, Westmoreland county, where he kept a boarding house. It is stated that on Saturday, the 21st of February, Donahue stabbed a man named George Kissinger, while on a visit to the home of the latter, in Stewart township, Fayette county. Kissinger died from the effects of the wound received, and the arrest is made, as stated, on a charge of murder.

The parties to the difficulty were brothers-in-law, having married sisters, and quarreled about family matters. The prisoner is a man of about thirty-three years of age and has one child. The deceased had no children. Donahue is somewhat reticent about the the occ